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## MR. WILSON THINKS U.S. MAY HAVE TO HELP ITALIAN ARMY

Reason For Urging War On  
Austria; Congress Enthusiastically Supports

## INTRODUCE MOTION

Rigorous Measures Against  
Aliens Also Receive General Endorsement

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

New York, December 5.—The Washington correspondent of the Associated Press learns that, in a conversation with the leaders of Congress, before leaving the Capitol, on Tuesday, President Wilson said that the declaration of war against Austria was advised largely because it might be necessary at any time to have American troops aid Italy.

Washington, December 5.—Cheerfully congressional and wildly cheered President Wilson's speech, especially his recommendation in favor of declaring war on Austria and that there must be impartial justice in the final settlement. His recommendations for rigorous measures against aliens were also loudly applauded.

A joint resolution of Congress has been introduced into the House of Representatives, declaring the existence of a state of war between the United States and Austria-Hungary since noon today.

## 500 ATTEND RECEPTION TO GREET FATHER WALSH

Visiting American Catholic Mission Head Warmly Welcomed At Astor House

At a reception held at the Astor House yesterday evening more than five hundred people assembled to extend the warmest of welcomes to the Very Rev. Father James A. Walsh, Superior of the Catholic Foreign Mission Society of America, who is now in China surveying the field for the advent of American Catholic Missionaries next year.

Ten was served and the hotel orchestra played through a pleasing musical program while the guests were introduced to the visiting prelate, who has been travelling through the Far East for the past two months. Father Walsh in a brief talk told the assembly of the aims of his mission and of his impressions of the East. He introduced his remarks with an anecdote reflecting to the credit of a well-known member of the Shanghai community.

While he was in Japan, Father Walsh said, he found himself embarrassed while in Kobe with the impossibility of securing a berth on the night express. His two guides, fathers from the mission, had tried their best and were unable to secure him accommodations. It was at this juncture that he fell in with an Irishman. This Irishman, Father Walsh said, was a fighting Irishman, as he discovered after relating his dilemma, for he turned up in a brief space, having obtained not only one, but two berths on the train, one for each of them. The Irishman in question was Mr. E. Carroll, of the Shanghai Tramways Company.

Father Walsh said that he came to China, as he hoped, with a worldwide heart and as a citizen of the City of God and he had been most agreeably surprised with the great work that had been done by his Church in this part of the world, where there were now two million Catholics and 17,000 priests. He spoke enthusiastically of the coming of the vanguard of America's mission workers in this faith next year and expressed himself as deeply touched by the welcome that had been accorded him. Father Walsh expects to go from here to Hongkong and Canton, and may then go to Rome, if the war permits, before returning to America.

GERMAN SHIP BLOWN UP  
(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, December 5.—A German torpedo-boat has been blown up near the island of Walcheren.

## La Vacquerie Evacuated, Mile of Haig's Line Bent, Is Total of German Gains

Have Had to Pay Appalling Price; British Still Hold Bourlon Wood, Dominating Cambrai

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, December 5.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reported yesterday evening: Our artillery broke up concentrations of the enemy, eastward of Gouzeaucourt and in the neighborhood of Moeuvres, before an attack could develop. The enemy's artillery was active in the neighborhood of La Vacquerie. There has been considerable hostile artillery work northward of Armentieres, southward of Ypres and in the Passchendaele sector.

Our aeroplanes, on Monday, bombed and used their machine-guns on villages on the Cambrai battlefield occupied by the enemy and also co-operated with our infantry in local fighting eastward of Ypres. During the night, they dropped 291 bombs on villages westward of Cambrai, some pilots making three consecutive trips.

Two hostile machines were driven down. Two of ours are missing.

Sir Douglas Haig reported this afternoon: There has been the usual reciprocal artillery action on the battlefronts.

### Give Up La Vacquerie

Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters wired yesterday: As the result of yesterday's great German effort, La Vacquerie has been left to them and our line has been slightly bent back on a front of a mile. West and south-west of Masnieres, we have withdrawn slightly, while it is understood that our line at Marcoing now does not include the whole of the copse of that name.

This is practically the sum total of the German recovery of territory effected at a truly appalling price. Their effort was admittedly undertaken to recover the fifteen miles of the Hindenburg Line they had lost and to free Cambrai from our present threat.

The situation at Bourlon Wood, which dominates Cambrai, is unchanged. The Germans made prodigious preparations for yesterday's attacks, bringing many trainloads of troops from the eastern front. The weather throughout was perfect, enabling our gunners and riflemen to make the best possible marksman-ship.

It may be computed that twelve divisions (over 120,000 men) were thrown into the attack, coming on in endless waves across the rolling country. Our field-batteries, advantageously posted, caught the Germans at short ranges, with devastating effect.

### Beaten Back Every Time

Yet, at one time, sheer weight of numbers carried the enemy through our line south of Marcoing, until a splendidly spirited counter-attack

(Continued on Page 2)

## U.S. Is Black Listing South America Firms

Will Extend Ban To Traders In  
Any Country Assisting  
Germany's Cause

(Reuter's Agency War Service) Washington, December 4.—The War Trade Board has promulgated a Black List of 1,600 firms in twenty States in South America with whom American merchants are specifically forbidden to trade, except under special licence.

The list is officially styled: "The Enemy Trading List" and constitutes the first section of a record which will eventually include the names of firms in most of the countries of the world, including the United States itself. Latin America is dealt with first because a large number of German firms there have been active in aiding the cause of Germany.

Reuter's special correspondent with the Palestine Field Force, in a message sent on November 29, says that there seems to be good ground to believe that the Turks have removed the archives and many civilians from Jerusalem and it is feared that they have not respected the churches, which have been the repositories for sacred relics and inestimable treasures accumulating through many centuries. It is rumored that some of these places have been mined.

The Turks are concentrated at Berah and El Gid, the latter place being where Joshua commanded the sun to stand still. They are preparing to make a determined stand, realizing that Jerusalem is lost if they give way.

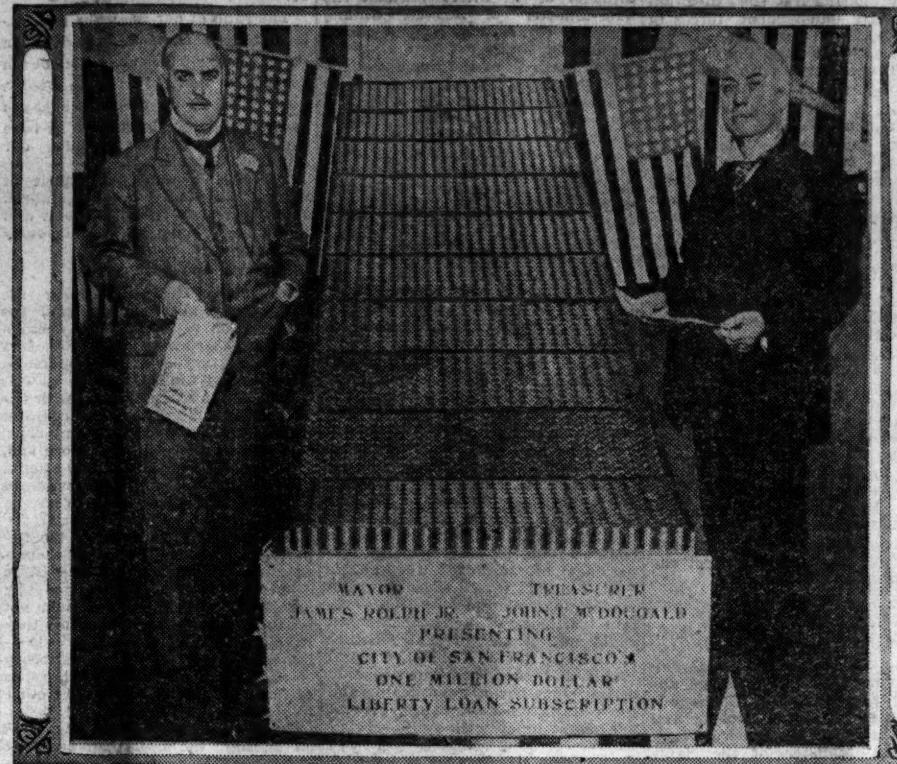
### Mail Notices

#### MAIL CLOSE

For Japan:—  
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hakui M. Dec. 7  
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Omi Maru Dec. 10  
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kusano M. Dec. 13  
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Y'shio M. Dec. 15  
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Chikugo M. Dec. 18  
For U.S., Canada and Europe:—  
Per P.M. s.s. Ecuador... Dec. 7  
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Tokiwa M. Dec. 18  
For Europe:—  
Per N.Y.K. s.s. K'kura M. Dec. 15

The American mail is due here tomorrow, via Vancouver.

## Ever See a Million Dollars? Take a Look!



The photograph shows one million dollars in gold from the city of San Francisco, Cal., ready to be turned over to the United States Government for Liberty Bonds. Each of the ten sections shown contains 250 stacks, 20 to the stack of \$20 gold pieces.

## EIGHTY PEOPLE PERISH WHEN APAPA IS SUNK

U-Boat Torpedoes Liner, Then Fires On Women And Children In Liferafts

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, December 5.—The Elder Dempster liner Apapa (7,832 tons) has been torpedoed and sunk. It is reported that 80% of the passengers and crew perished and 120 were saved. It is rumored that the enemy submarine fired on the women and children in the boats.

The Apapa was bound for Liverpool, from West Africa, with 160 passengers. She was torpedoed twice in full moonlight. The women and children were put first into the boats.

It is stated that many of the casualties were due to the submarine shelling the boats. The dead included eleven women.

## Cabinet Pay Tribute To E. Africa Victors

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, December 4.—The War Cabinet, in a message to the Commander-in-Chief in East Africa, congratulates him on his successes, adding that the determination and endurance shown by the troops in overcoming the resistance of a determined enemy in the difficulties of a roadless country in the tropics has been beyond praise.

Ndandas, East Africa, December 3.—We have concluded two months of very severe but most successful fighting in East Africa. The whole of what may be called the South-East Quadrant of this country, a size of 300 by 500 miles, has been cleared of the Nahr Auja. Our aeroplanes successfully bombed the Turkish communications in the vicinity of Tul Keram.

In the House of Lords, today, Earl Curzon said:—"We are holding an arc of about eleven miles from Aden. So far as is known, the Turks in the vicinity have no direct communication with Turkey and have received no supplies or re-enforcements."

Reuter's special correspondent with the Palestine Field Force, in a message sent on November 29, says that there seems to be good ground to believe that the Turks have removed the archives and many civilians from Jerusalem and it is feared that they have not respected the churches, which have been the repositories for sacred relics and inestimable treasures accumulating through many centuries. It is rumored that some of these places have been mined.

The Turks are concentrated at Berah and El Gid, the latter place being where Joshua commanded the sun to stand still. They are preparing to make a determined stand, realizing that Jerusalem is lost if they give way.

## 17 British Vessels Destroyed Last Week

U-Boats Got 16 Over 1,600 Tons  
And One Below; Eight Un-  
successfully Attacked

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, December 5.—The Admiralty announces that the number of merchantmen arriving at ports of the United Kingdom last week totalled 2,174 and the number sailing 2,133.

There were sunk during the same period, over 1,600 tons, 16; under 1,600 tons, 1. Unsuccessfully attacked, 8. Fishing-vessels sunk, 4.

## Tsinanfu's Populace Protests Starting Of Japanese Civil Rule

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Tsinanfu, December 1.—Spontaneous outbreak of popular feeling was let loose at the Tsinanfu Station of the Tientsin-Pukow Railroad today when the two representatives chosen by the people of Tsinanfu boarded the train on their way to Peking to urge opposition to the establishment of civil rule by Japan in the Japanese occupied communities of Shantung. It was estimated that no less than twenty thousand people participated in the demonstration.

The news that the Japanese authorities had resolved to replace the military governments in Tsingtao and in the principal points along the Shantung Railroad up to Tsinanfu by civil administration took Shantung by surprise. Official protest was made by the provincial authorities to Peking, but the popular sentiment itself was not long in being aroused.

For the past two weeks popular indignation meetings have been held daily in different parts of the city. No official recognition was given to these meetings, and in some cases the gatherings were held in spite of the fact that the doors of the meeting hall were found closed. Reports had it that some of the meetings were prevented by representatives from the Japanese military headquarters. The protest has so far been free from signs of violence. The demands of the people have been backed by threats of a complete boycott of Japanese goods in Shantung.

In today's demonstration no small part was taken by the assembled students of all the government schools of the city, who appeared on the scene with bands and banners. A sensation was caused by the appearance of some of the leaders in Chinese mourning costume of white, to remind the departing emissaries that the life or death of Shantung depended entirely on the success or failure of their efforts to persuade the authorities in Peking that action must be taken.

Figures have just been published giving an exact census of the Japanese population resident along the points of the Shantung Railroad outside of Tsingtao. The sum total reached to 5,956. Of this number 2,602 are in Tsinanfu. At Fang-tsue are 854 Japanese, and at Chang-tien, 695.

The exhibition has been arranged by Mrs. R. N. Macleod. In addition to a large number of masterpieces that have been loaned for the occasion, there will be some interesting works by Shanghai artists, some of them treating Oriental subjects. Several hundred pictures, including paintings, etchings, sketches in crayon, pen and ink and pencil will be on view.

Tea will be served every afternoon. Admission will be one dollar.

## LORD PORTSMOUTH DEAD

(Reuter's Service)

London, December 5.—The death is announced of the Earl of Portsmouth.

## NO INTERFERENCE, TROTZKY'S WARNING TO ALLIED NATIONS

Repetition Of Remonstrances 'Will Provoke Very Grave Complications'

## ONLY AN ARMISTICE

For Present Consideration;  
Rest Will Be Left To European Conference

## RUMANIA SHAKY?

Germans Say Negotiations For Truce Spreading To Troops In Field

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, December 5.—The Petrograd correspondent of The Times, in a message dated the 30th, states that in consequence of the protest of the French and American attaches at Army Headquarters against the conclusion of a separate armistice between Russia and Germany, Trotzky, the Maximalist Minister for Foreign Affairs, has addressed a remonstrance to the diplomatic representatives of the Allies, in which he declares that he cannot allow the Allied diplomats or military agents to interfere in the internal affairs of Russia, or to endeavor to rekindle civil war. He concluded that a repetition of such acts would provoke very grave complications.

WON'T DISCUSS PEACE

The Petrograd correspondent of the Daily Mail, in a message sent yesterday, states that the delegations negotiating an armistice met yesterday at Vilna. It was decided to consider only the question of an armistice and to leave discussions concerning peace to a European conference.

The first successful British encounter with the Germans was in an air-fight. Four British aeroplanes crossed the Plate and were attacked by five Albatrosses.

One of the latter was destroyed and two driven down. Seven more German machines came up, one of which was driven down. The British machines returned safely.

Rome, December 4.—An official communiqué reports: "We repudiate attacks southward of the Daone Valley and in the region of Guidaric. The enemy's artillery was active between Monte Sisemot and Monte Castel Gomberto. We carried out powerful concentration fire on masses of the enemy at Gallo Wood and northward of Mount Tondarecar."

Say Rumanians Affected

A German official communiqué today reports: "The negotiations for an armistice are spreading to the Rumanian troops."

An Austrian official communiqué states that the Commander-in-Chief of the Russian and Rumanian troops between the Dniester and the Black Sea has initiated negotiations for an armistice.

The Press Bureau announces that there is no truth whatever in the shameful Austrian official statement that the Rumanian troops have made overtures to the Austrian Commander-in-Chief for an armistice.

A wireless Russian official telegram from Sklansky, the President of the Congress of the 5th Army, states that the peace delegation from the Council of the People's Commissaries, at the invitation of the Congress, arrived at Dvinsk on Sunday. The speeches made by the delegates provoked rounds of applause and the Congress solemnly promised to destroy all the wasp-nests of counter-revolution which are an obstacle to peace, particularly the nest of Dukhonin, Gotz, Avksentieff and the other traitors to the Revolution sitting at Mohileff. The delegates departed, the German delegates receiving them in the evening in the neutral zone.

There has been a demonstration at Dvinsk, where banners were displayed, inscribed: "Long live the Council of the People's Commissaries," "Control Production," "Abolish Secrecy."

The telegram says that the spirits of the men in the trenches are high.

Offered to Let Dukhonin Go

Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd states that General Dukhonin declined to leave Army Headquarters, although he was given an opportunity to do so.

Four shock battalions of Maximilian troops have been sent to Kieff.

Orders have been issued to intern the Ministers who signed the Provisional Government's manifesto on

## The Weather

Cloudy and cold weather. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 49.5 and the minimum 33.5. The figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 65.5 and 41.9.

Friday in Kronstadt, but they have fled.

General Korniloff escaped with 400 Caucasian troops from Bakhoff and reached Orsha, yesterday morning.

A wireless message from Petrograd states that the All-Russian Congress of Peasants' Delegates has passed a resolution that "the dilatory action of Kerensky's bourgeois Government regarding the distribution of land was criminal." They demanded that all land of any agricultural value, together with live-stock, farm-buildings and implements, belonging to farmers who are not sole workers, be forthwith transferred to the Land Committees, for distribution among the peasants.

A Rumanian official communiqué reports: "The Russian artillery prevented attempts at fraternisation. We stopped some German officers carrying manifestos and proclamations."

#### Emperor Karl Hopeful

Amsterdam, December 5.—A message from Vienna states that the Emperor Karl, addressing an Austro-Hungarian delegation, after referring to "the glorious victories of our armies and the daring of our fleet," said that Austria-Hungary is ready for an honorable peace and he hoped the Russian peace negotiations would be successful.

#### Violation of Contracts

Peking, December 3.—The following is the text of a declaration made to the French Government by the Russian Embassy in Paris, on Nov. 29, which has been communicated to Reuter's Agency by the Russian Legation:—"The Russian Embassy in Paris desires to express to the French Government its sense of profound indignation at the publication in Petrograd of the agreements between Russia and her allies. The publication of these agreements constitutes, on the part of its authors, an abominable violation of contracted engagements."

#### Claim for Missing Chests of Opium

Mr. S. Somekh Asks Damages For Alleged Unlawful Conversion

Action for Tls. 23,640 and interest, damages claimed for alleged unlawful conversion of two chests of opium, was brought in the British Supreme Court yesterday by Mr. S. S. Somekh against Messrs. H. Neotla and Co. Mr. N. C. Home appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. D. McNeill for defendants.

Mr. Home applied for pleadings but Mr. McNeill stated that pleadings were not necessary, for the reason that the conversion was admitted. The plaintiff had asked last August for 10 chests of opium held in the defendants' bonded godown and only eight had been located. Subsequently two chests which bore altered marks were found. The defendants had those chests, but not the identical chests of Mr. Somekh and it was felt the plaintiff was entitled to nominal damages. Mr. Home held that an important point in the matter in estimating the damages was the date of the conversion. The Court ordered that particulars of the date be given and the defendants to give particulars of their attitude with respect to that date.

#### British Record Total Of 180,951 Captives

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, December 5.—In the House of Commons, today, Mr. J. I. Macpherson, Under Secretary for War, stated that, up to November 26, the British had taken 180,951 prisoners on all fronts, of whom 127,102 were Germans.

## Northern Tuchuns Want To Attack South At Once

The Tientsin military conference declares that its participants will at once mobilise troops and act in accordance with the decision to suppress the South, according to Chinese reports. Tuchun Tsao Kun of Chihli left Tientsin yesterday for the Capital to inform the executive that he will personally lead the expedition against the independent forces in Hunan and to recommend his brother, General Tsao Shuy, to be Acting Tuchun for his province.

Realising that the Tientsin conference is a direct challenge to his domestic policy, Premier Wang Shih-chen has signified his intention to resign and told his friends that it would be better to ask General Tuan Chi-jui to assume office again and satisfy the warlike Tuchuns. His message to Inspector-General Lu Yung-ting and General Tse Chun-hsun on Tuesday asked for peace at any price and urged the leaders to advise the Southern forces not to attack Fukien or Hupeh.

A mandate Tuesday appointed Fu Chen-siang as Minister of Education to succeed Fan Yuan-lin.

The gunboat Wuchih has been commanded and the Mayor and Chief of Police of Kingchowfu, Hupeh, have been placed under vigilance after the declaration of independence by General Shih Hsing-chuan. Tuchun Wang Chuan-yuan, following the advice of the President, has despatched his secretary, Chen Han-ching, to the scene of revolt with \$80,000 in an attempt to effect the cancellation of independence.

#### Name New Cabinet

(From Our Own Correspondent) Peking, December 2.—Yesterday evening mandates were issued appointing a new Cabinet. The appointments are: Prime Minister and Minister of the Army, General Wang Shih-chen; Minister of the Navy, Admiral Liu (no change); Minister of Communications, Tsao Ju-lin (no change); Minister of Finance, Wang Ko-ming, formerly Governor of the Bank of China (a generally expected appointment); Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, Tien Wen-li, until now Civil Governor of Honan; Minister of the Interior, Chien Nun-hsun, formerly junior Secretary of State; Acting Minister of Justice, Chiang Yung, already Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, Lu Cheng-hsien; Chief of the General Staff, General Yin Chang.

It is not easy to get expressions of opinion on the merits of this Cabinet, but such responsible opinion as can be elicited is in the main favorable. It is generally conceded that the weak spot is the Ministry of Communications, but the retention of Tsoo Ju-lin is said to be defensible on the ground that he is such an excellent financier, the obvious resort to which is that in that case he ought to be appointed to the Ministry of Finance; and when it is asked why he is not so appointed the answer is that he is too clever to accept the office of Minister of Finance, as he would then be responsible for all the Government's financial dealings, and he wants the fruits of office without the responsibility. He feels safe in the Ministry of Communications because he can get all the fruits he wants without being saddled with financial responsibility. Moreover, in the Ministry of Communications he can depend upon a brilliant subordinate in the person of Mr. Yeh Kung-cho, the Vice-Minister.

The appointment of Wang Koming as Minister of Finance is generally approved, as is that of Lu

Cheng-hsien; Chief of the General Staff, General Yin Chang.

To Withhold Battle Shirkers' Votes For 7 Years After War

Britain Won't Enforce Penalty On Those Rendering Other Valuable Services

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, December 4.—In the House of Commons, today, Sir George Cave intimated that the Government proposed to limit the disqualification of conscientious objectors to war-time and for seven years afterwards. Conscientious objectors who render valuable war services will be exempted from this disqualification.

#### Damon and Pythias

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STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK



## La Vacquerie

### Is Evacuated

(Continued from Page 1)

bullets and, because the Germans were prepared to carry the principle of challenging annihilation far enough, they have pressed us back in a few places. Measured on the map, the ground which the Germans have re-occupied is less than a twentieth of the area of the salient we drove into their line on November 19.

The ratio of our losses in that attack to the German casualties in their counter-offensive must be in dozens to the hundreds. Undoubtedly, some of the enemy divisions engaged in the struggle only survive as bare skeleton formations, while our divisions remain intact.

There is a contagious spirit of victory in our army before Cambrai. The Huns have shot their bolt and failed to even disadvantageously bend our line.

#### Germans Promised Peace

Mr. Philip Gibbs, describing the battle before Cambrai, says that the enemy seem to be forcing a decisive fight in the open country. Prisoners state that they have been promised peace if they win this battle.

The Germans are fighting with the fiercest and most stubborn courage, hence their losses have been enormous. The British are equally stubborn and, if they yield ground, it is only after a butchery of the Germans in rear guard actions which will be counted among the bloodiest episodes of the war.

The British troops realise the importance of the battle and the wounded men with whom Mr. Philip Gibbs conversed console themselves by reflecting that the enemy could not break their lines, or, if they did, they were thrust back. "Our men are fighting in a stern, grim and stubborn spirit, fighting to the last when bodies of them are cut off, so that the other troops may fall back safely."

Despite the enemy's gain of ground on Monday, the menace of anything like a big German victory overwhelming our victory of November 29 seems to have passed and there is now good reason to believe that, whatever strength the Germans decide to bring up, it can be resisted in the same way, with, doubtless, some yielding of ground here and there, but without a

## WHAT IS PURITY?

collapse which might repay the enemy for their last offensive this year.

#### Dream is Ended

Mr. Perry Robinson, writing from British headquarters, says:—"The great German counter-offensive has definitely failed. The enemy gained ground and will probably get more by spending thousands of lives to gain some acres which we captured with the loss of 100, but the German dream of smashing through the base of our salient is ended.

The essence of our original victory was that it was won with so few troops. Had we lost the whole of the infantry engaged, it would hardly have equalled the German losses since this present battle was begun.

"It is our glory that these few men, in imperfectly consolidated positions, have held the weight of the German attacks till the crisis was past."

#### German Accounts

A German wireless official communiqué yesterday afternoon reported:—"We threw back many waves of British troops, northward of Gheluvelt. There has been violent fighting between Marcoing and the Peronne to Cambrai road, where we captured section of trenches. We stormed La Vacquerie, repulsed counter-attacks and took 500 prisoners."

A German official communiqué today reports:—"Enemy attacks southward of Moeuvres broke down."

#### Guns Active With French

Paris, December 5.—The official communiqué issued this evening reported: There have been violent artillery actions on the right of the Meuse and in the Vosges.

The communiqué this afternoon reported:—"There has been fairly lively artillery work on the right of the Meuse. Yesterday, we brought down two German aeroplanes and forced six others to land in their own lines.

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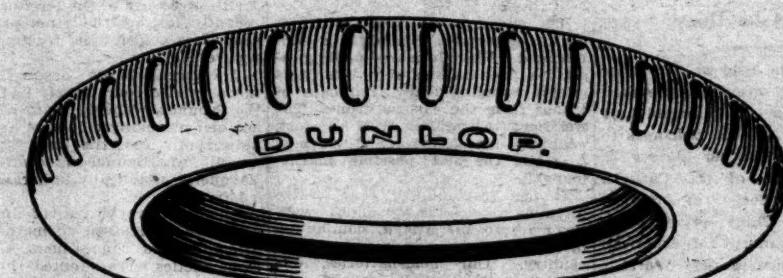
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## WUSIH NEGOTIATIONS OVER ELECTRIC SUPPLY

*Special Correspondence to The China Press*

Wusih, Dec. 5.—The Electric Light Co. has been in hot water lately, owing to an effort on their part to raise their unit charge from 15 to 20 cents. The service itself is so very unsatisfactory, and the men in charge so difficult, that any suggestion of paying more than we get was bound to raise the storm it did. One Chinese speaking of the two men who are the active directors said that they are not business men, but scholars of sorts, and their only idea of doing business is that one takes in money. This seems about to hit it off. After a good deal of discussion a meeting was finally called between representatives of the Company and the business interests of the town. The Company put forth Mr. Sung Neung-chung, its chief director so far as names go but not one of the two who are most active. His name stands for progress always, and his connections as well as his experience both assured the company a fair hearing. The Chamber of Commerce, its representatives, at the head of them, of course being Mr. Sih Nen-ming. So far as I have been able to get a report, the following is about what took place.

(1) Where there are already street lights paid for by residents the company in future shall carry them free, and dark streets to be lighted.

(2) The custom of demanding a guaranteed minimum from customers shall be done away, and meters put in, consumers paying only for what they actually use.

(3) The present minimum of 100 lights being required before a meter shall be installed, shall be reduced to 10 lights.

(4) In the winter season the lights shall be kept on all night, and not cut off at 1 a.m. as at present.

Provided these conditions are granted by the company the consumers will agree to an increase per unit of 2 or 3 cents—not the 5 cents now demanded. Mr. Sih as arbitrator, after hearing all the arguments put forth by both sides, felt he must have wider information before coming to a decision. He will look into the customs of Shanghai, Soochow, and other cities. He asked for three months, and then he is to give his decision. In the meantime prices are to stand as at present.

A recent trip into the near-by country shows some quite remarkable improvements for an inland city. Apart from the improved roads, the back of the Mow Sing mill, and the chipped-stone road to the villages out towards the lake and the Plum Garden there have been many miles of similar roads made along the foot of the mountain to the villages at the North end, on the larger creek running West. One may take a walk, or a ride, at ease, perhaps fifteen or twenty miles, on these roads. A very large bridge—as large as the Garden Bridge in Shanghai, but not nearly so ugly—has been built across the Grand Canal at the mouth of the creek leading to the mountain, and beyond it the old, fallen-down stone banks of the Grand Canal have been rebuilt for a distance of two or three miles to Hsia Bridge. Although there are many signs of well-being and progress. Now if the people on the streets could be taught the first elements of politeness to strangers, those who visit the city could not but form a good opinion of it and of its people.

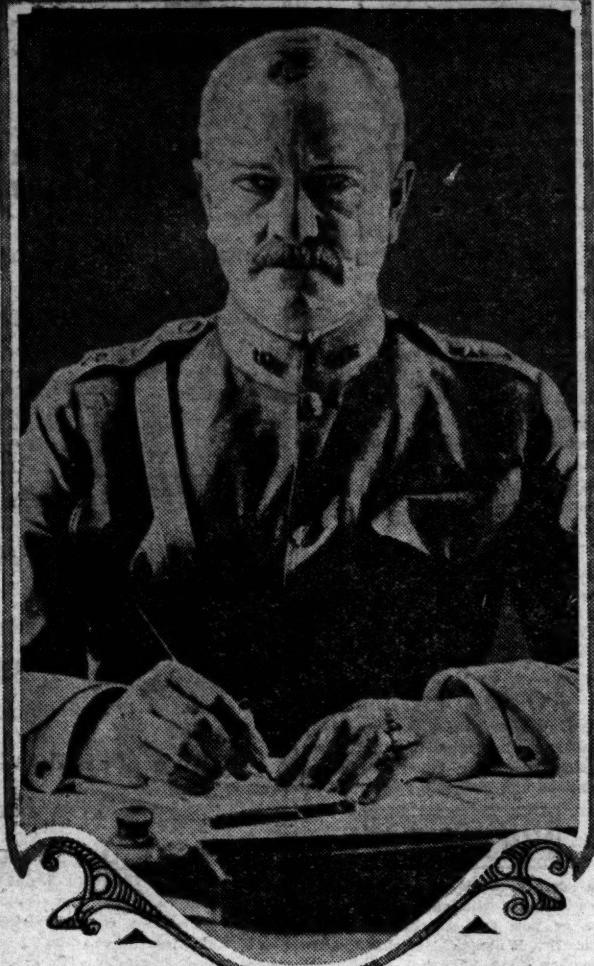
### RAILWAY SATISFIES

*Correspondence to The China Press*

Wusih, December 5.—Having voiced a protest in the columns of THE CHINA PRESS one day last Spring concerning the time table of the Shanghai-Nanking Railway, it is only right now that in the same columns there should be some expression of the very great satisfaction felt with the new time table. It has been in use for sufficient time to enable people to see exactly how it will work, and the people are one in voicing their pleasure. It looks like a schedule that was made up with the intention of attracting traffic, not for the purpose of preventing all travel except by those who are positively unable to stay at home.

It is unfortunate perhaps that a train leaving the city at 7.10 a.m. should have been put on for the first time in the Autumn when the mornings are already short, and are daily growing shorter. Anyone taking this train must inevitably rise before daylight—and in Wusih, perhaps more than in most other cities, this "is not done." If this train could have been put on in the early Spring, and given the few months of Summer to make itself known, there can be no doubt it would have made itself a permanent place. As it is, though the travel by it is surprisingly large and we should not be surprised if it makes its place in spite of the disadvantage of the bad season for beginning. A city furnishing the amount of travel that Wusih does deserves such a schedule as we have now, and whether going or coming, one would be hard to please who could not find a satisfactory train.

## General Pershing at Work



Major-General Pershing, commanding the expeditionary armies of the United States of America. The commander is here seen at his desk in the American base headquarters—his real work is done here.

### BANDITS IN KIANGSU

*Special Correspondence to The China Press*

Hinghwa, November 30.—To the West of us, the bandit ravages are on the increase. In Siensi county they have appeared in large numbers within six miles of the county seat and are either plundering the villages systematically or holding them up for large ransoms. People are fleeing the region in terror.

In Tatién county a band of thirty soldiers killed their leader and joined the bandits.

These bandits seem to have access to an unfailing supply of arms and ammunition. Many of them are said to be armed with modern rifles of German make. There are suspicions that they are being aided by German subjects in southern port cities as the arms are smuggled up country from that direction.

### World Is Waiting For Allies' Victory Says M. Clemenceau

*House Winds Up Conference By Repeated Assurance Of All Possible Aid From U. S.*

*(Reuter's Agency War Service)*

Paris, December 4.—The final sitting of the Allied Conference was held yesterday at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Paris. Before the sitting was ended, Colonel House, representing President Wilson, said:

"M. Clemenceau told us, when welcoming the delegates to this conference, we had come here to work. What he said was prophetic.

"Our meetings have been characterised by a co-operation and unity of views which promise the best results for the future. It is my profound conviction that our unified and concentrated efforts will enable us to attain our object."

"We feel that in coming to France we have been yielding friends. Since the foundation of the American Government, there have always been bonds of sympathy and interest between us, a sympathy which this war has transformed into passionate admiration.

"The history of France is a story of courage and sacrifice and the great doings that have illustrated the past three years have, therefore, not surprised us in America. We knew that, when France was called upon to do it, her exploits would add fresh luster to her glory."

"America sends greetings to France and to her heroic sons and expresses the pride she feels at fighting side by side with so gallant an ally."

The French Premier, M. Clemenceau, replied as follows:—"Our enemies, who see nothing but brute force, cannot understand us. We are all engaged in battle under the command of human conscience. We

### Vessels To Arrive

From London	
Mishima Maru .....	Dec. 14
Suwa Maru .....	Dec. 18
From San Francisco	
Colombia .....	Dec. 15
From Tacoma	
Canada Maru .....	Dec. 20
From Seattle	
Inaba Maru .....	Dec. 16

### Damon and Pythias

desire the same accomplishment of right, justice and human liberty and we are here to see that the ever-promised right shall become a reality.

"Even if, on the other side of the Rhine, no-one wants to understand this, the world is waiting for our victory and will have it. All the nations here represented are giving one another mutual assistance in the great cause. We are working to acquire the right to peace by the use of force."

M. Pichon, the Foreign Minister, has announced that the conference has given happy results which practically assure unity of action, economically, financially and militarily. The needs of the Allies regarding finance, munitions, transport and supplies were very carefully studied and the decisions would guarantee them every satisfaction.

The creation of a supreme Inter-Allied Naval Committee had been decided on, while unity of military action had been certainly realised by the Allied General Staff, which is working according to program. In diplomatic affairs, also, a complete agreement was reached in all matters necessary to ensure victory.

### NINGPO MISSIONARY ASSN.

*Special Correspondence to The China Press*

Ningpo, December 5.—The December meeting of the Ningpo Missionary Association met last evening in the home of the Rev. and Mrs. H. S. Redfern, of the English Methodist College. A full attendance of the missionary body was present, together with four members of the C.M.S. Conference which is now in session in Ningpo. These guests were the Rev. G. W. Coultais of Hangchow, Rev. H. Castle of Hangchow, Rev. P. King of Shaoxing, and the Rev. W. H. Elwin, formerly of Ningpo, but now of Tokio.

The paper of the evening was given by Mr. Elwin who told of the work of the C.M.S. Mission for Chinese Students in Tokio. A very effective map showed the far-reaching extent of the influence of Christianising Chinese students in Japan. One hundred and twenty-seven students had been baptised in their Mission alone, gathered from sixteen of the provinces of China, and some of these have already returned to their homes.

Some of the subjects to be taken up in the bi-monthly meetings of the coming year are—"The educational facilities of this district?"—"How and to what extent should Missions or Churches help financially the children of Christians to obtain an education?"—"Has the time come for more intensive evangelistic work in Ningpo city? If so, what would be the best lines to follow?"—"Chinese Art"—"The Chinese Boy Scout Movement (Alternative)."

During the evening a piano solo was rendered by Mrs. Molony and a vocal solo by Mrs. Redfern. A social hour with refreshments closed the evening.

*(W.G.S.)*



### SIR MARTIN FROBISHER

Dreamer but man of action too, restless as the seas he searched for passages unknown. Valiant servant of his Queen and withal a First-class Fighting Man. You may search the world and find no better cigarette than the "Three Castles"—therein Virginia Tobacco, at its best, claims a preference over Turkish or any other kind. To him who smokes many (or to him who smokes few) none other serves his taste so well.

"There's no sweeter Tobacco comes from Virginia and no better Brand than the "THREE CASTLES"

W.M.Thackeray "The Virginians"



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*(This advertisement is issued by the British-American Tobacco Company, Ltd.)*

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## Kerensky's Weakness Main Cause Of Russian Debacle

As Leader Of Workmen And Soldiers And As Government Chief He Created Fatal 'Duplication Of Authority'

The following analysis of Kerensky's failings is the more remarkable since it was written by E. H. Wilson for The Atlantic Monthly several weeks before the Russian Premier's downfall. After enumerating the good points in Kerensky's character the author proceeds as follows:

Nevertheless, with all our appreciation of the superb qualities of Alexander Feodorovich, and of the elemental forces which the Revolution has awakened in him, we must also admit that the difficulties and dangers in his way were largely of his own creation. Unhappily, the Russian Revolution as it appeared to distant observers in the days of its birth will remain one of the great might-have-beens of history, and Kerensky is in large measure responsible for the pitiful culmination of a splendid promise.

Thanks to the unusual nature of the circumstances—the thoroughness of the work of disintegration carried out by the old regime the useful lessons of the great dress-rehearsal of 1905-06, and the war, which delayed action till the full ripeness of the opportunity—the Russian Revolution made better beginning than any similar movement recorded in the annals of our kind. It is questionable whether there ever was a government in which disinterested patriotism, ability, and energy were more abundant than they were in Prince Lvoff's first Cabinet. Several of its members had run grave risks and paid heavy penalties in the cause of popular freedom. They were nearly all experts in their departmental subjects, besides being practical politicians. At the outset, at any rate, public opinion was solid at their backs, and it was inspired by a noble and highminded impulse. With this magnificent start, there was really no reason in the nature of things why the Revolution should have got out of hand.

### General Chaos

Yet within a few months the whole country seemed to be rapidly dissolving into a state of primordial chaos. Regiments, societies, towns, districts, vast areas with populations of many millions, were threatening to throw off the authority of the Central Government or actually defying it. Industry was rapidly being brought to a standstill through the lack of fuel and raw materials, the expulsion of the technical staffs from the factories, or the insistence by the workmen on hours of labor and rates of pay which had hitherto not even been dreamed of in any country. A licentious soldiery was running riot through the land, commanding express trains and passenger steamers, looting drink-shops, sacking country mansions, and spreading disorganisation and demoralisation in all directions. The transport system, on which depended the lives both of the armies at the front and of the civilian populations in the rear, had sunk into a state of inextricable disorder and confusion, and the railway sidings were becoming daily more and more congested with broken-down locomotives and wagons which there was neither the labor nor the material to repair. Public expenditure was rising by leaps and bounds, and as the normal sources of revenues had almost completely dried up, the only way to keep pace with it was to flood the already perilously diluted currency with paper money, which was being turned out at the maximum pressure of the government printing-machines. There could not have been a more lamentable contrast than that between the first promise of the Revolution and its fruition a few months later.

### "Too Many Cooks"

And why was this? No doubt the situation was always one of enormous difficulty—the old regime had also seen to that—but the real cause of the failure to cope with it successfully is unquestionably to be found in that "duplication of authority" which arose out of the pretensions and intermeddlings of the Petrograd council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates. Prince Lvoff's first Cabinet was never allowed to be a government at all in the ordinary sense of that term, though it should have been obvious, even to those of the revolutionary leaders who had had the least political experience, that, if ever there was a time when unity and firmness of authority were indispensable, it was then, when an exhausting war, bringing in its train a grave economic crisis, had suddenly been complicated by the destruction of the whole machinery of administration and the relaxation of the accustomed bonds of civic discipline.

So far it is impossible to apportion fairly the blame for the collapse between the Government and the Council. Before we can do that, we must be enlightened on one very material point which up to the present has been kept in obscurity. We know that the first Provisional Government was the result of an agreement between the Executive Committee of the Imperial Duma and the Council, but we have not been given cognisance of the negotiations between these two bodies or of the terms of their compact. It is almost inconceivable that Prince Lvoff should not have insisted on those conditions of plenary and undisputed authority, without which no government can fulfil its functions even in the most favorable of circumstances, and if that is so, then the council

was guilty of a deliberate, systematic, and continuous breach of faith. From the very beginning it arrogated to itself administrative functions, issued proclamations, and assured the credulous populace that it was the only body to which the adhesion of true democrats was due. One consequence of this was that lawless and wayward spirits refused to obey the Government because it was not the expression of the will of the people, and the Council because it was not the government.

### Kerensky's Responsibility

For this untenable relationship Kerensky must accept a large share of the responsibility. He was one of the creators, if not the creator of the Petrograd Council; he was its first vice-chairman and apparently still holds that post; he had an incomparable authority, both with its members and with the Petrograd proletariat and garrison who had elected them, and it is exceedingly improbable that it adopted any of its hasty and ill-considered steps without his knowledge.

The first and most fatal of these was the notorious "Proclamation No. 1," said to have been drafted by the Jew Maximalist Nahamkess, who calls himself Stekoloff. This document enunciated the principle that the troops had the right to choose their own officers, and thus at one stroke cut away the whole foundation of the discipline of the army before anything had been devised to take its place. The accumulated effect of all the other agents of disintegration did not together contribute so much to the riot that produced the catastrophe of Tarnopol as did this one foolish and fatal proclamation. It was the main cause of the debacle which Kerensky assumed the premiership to stem, and at the same time it was his own work.

Nor is that the only case in which he has had, in a sadder and wiser mood, to repair the consequences of his own ill-advised measures. One of his first steps as Minister of Justice was to abolish the death penalty. The act doubtless was nobly inspired, but it was not statesmanship, and it caused rivers of blood to flow. Less than six months later Kerensky himself was compelled to reinstate the death penalty on a scale on which it had never been applied since the days of Ivan the Terrible. Instead of sending individuals to the scaffold, he was compelled to have whole battalions of Russian troops mown down by Russian artillery or cut to pieces by Cossack charges. He proclaimed unrestrained freedom of the press and of speech; but six months later, he closed down the Leninite papers with as little ceremony as if he had been a Plebe or a Protopopoff, and suspended the right of public meeting at the front. In solemn words, he assured the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates that troops should never be brought from outside to intervene in the crises of the capital; but it was only with the help of regiments from the front that he made himself master of the open rising of treason, reaction, and anarchy which broke out in the middle of July. With proud confidence he issued the charter of soldiers' rights which his predecessor as War Minister, the really statesmanlike Alexander Gutchkoff, had refused to sign; but already its fundamental clauses have been revoked, and it will be long before they are again put into force. Malinov Kerensky's Fault

These are only some of the mistakes which Kerensky has made, and the catalogue could be indefinitely extended.

His must be the major responsibility, because he was the only man in the country whom the masses of the people absolutely trusted and were ready implicitly to obey. If he had not been blinded by his own enthusiasm and faith in the miraculous workings of freedom, he would have told Russia that the Revolution was an accomplished fact, and that the only forces which could rivet the old shackles upon the nation were its own impatience and impetuosity. He would have pointed out that, after but a few months' delay, Russia as a whole would be able to speak through the Constituent Assembly, and decide once and for all what the future destiny of the country was to be. He would have indicated all the dangers of hasty experiments in the uncertain and insecure conditions of the interregnum, and would have earnestly exhorted his vast and submissive following to think for the moment only of the duties and not of the privileges of freedom. Finally, he would have insisted on the primary necessity of absolute obedience to the government and to it alone.

He did not do these things, and his responsibility is twofold. He is responsible as the most influential member of the corporation which

### YOUR PORTRAIT

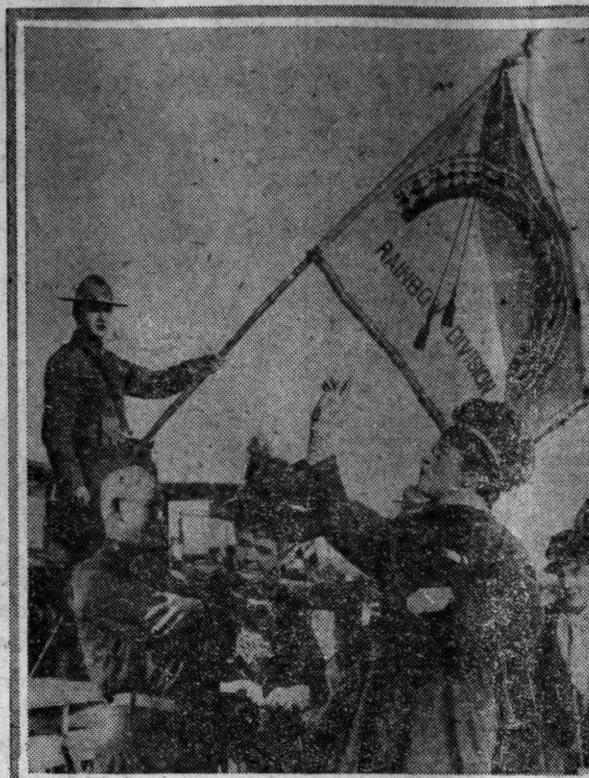
Have it taken now while you are young and good-looking.

*Burr & Broadway*

### WHAT IS PURITY?

Damon and Pythias

## Present Flag to Rainbows



The Forty-Second Division, United States Infantry, is here being presented with a banner bearing various devices identifying this great unit of the United States army—the Rainbow Division. The flag was presented at Camp Mills, Mineola, L. I., by Mrs. Cummings Story, former president of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Field regulations

encouraged license and undermined the authority of the government, and he is responsible as the most influential member of the government which retained office under these impossible conditions.

All men have the defects of their qualities and the calm calculations of a statesman were not to be expected from a man possessed by the religious fervor with which Kerensky greeted the Revolution. His mistakes have been grievous, but he would have been a less interesting and sympathetic figure had he not been the man who was bound to them.

### Shipping Items

The C.M. ss. Kiangfoo left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday. The C.N. ss. Wuchang left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday. The N.K.K. ss. Nanyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday. The C.N. ss. Chenan left Hongkong for Shanghai on Wednesday. The I.C. ss. Esang left Tientsin for Shanghai via Chinwangtso on Wednesday. The C.M. ss. Kiangkwan will leave Hankow for Shanghai today. The C.N. ss. Poyang will leave Hankow for Shanghai today. The N.K.K. ss. Sulwyang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai today. The N.S. ss. Ningshao will leave Hankow for Shanghai today. The C.M. ss. Hsinming left Tientsin for Shanghai, via Chefoo on Tuesday. The C.N. ss. Sinkiang left Hongkong for Shanghai yesterday. The I.C. ss. Kingsing will leave Tientsin for Shanghai, via Chefoo and Weihaiwei today. The C.M. ss. Kiangyu will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow. The N.K.K. ss. Talee Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The water mark at Hankow on the 3rd instant was 12° 8', at Kiukiang on the following day 14° 3', and at Wuhan on the 5th 8° 10'.

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## Liberty Motor To Fly 6 Miles Up!

Washington, October 14.—Aircraft flying the Stars and Stripes may bombard Berlin from a height of six miles through the latest invention of American scientific genius. At this height German defending planes and guns would be useless.

This unheard-of height can easily be attained by the "Liberty motor," according to experts. The only difficulty has been that in such a rarified atmosphere the aviators themselves could do nothing; the terrific demands on their lungs are too great to permit other action.

Now American science steps in with the twin of the Liberty motor. "Liberty oxygen" is its name and it is a respiration device which automatically supplies to the flier the oxygen which is lacking in the natural air at high altitudes.

The device is the joint production of experts of the aviation section and army medical corps.

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## BILLIARD CHAMPIONSHIP DRAWINGS ARE MADE

Entries Are Few But Include  
Best Of Shanghai's Cue  
Experts

Although the entries for the 1917-18 Shanghai amateur billiard championship are fewer than usual, most of Shanghai's crack cueists are represented.

The drawing resulted as follows:

First Round: A. E. Fenton v. C. W. Porter.

Second Round: Winner of Fenton v. Porter match plays E. D. Bush.

J. V. Jensen v. Gordon Morris.

G. M. P. Remedios v. H. E. Gibson.

Capt. E. I. M. Barrett v. H. S. Smyth.

The first round must be played by December 10, the second by December 17, and the semi-final by December 22. The final will be arranged by the Committee.

There is little doubt but that the present champion, Mr. C. W. Porter, will have his work cut out to retain the championship. Captain Barrett seems to be more steady than ever this year. Mr. Remedios and Mr. Bush are also showing rare form in the league matches and there is a flash of old time form from Mr. Smyth.

Each year the championship causes more and more interest, so that the finals have become one of the most important sporting events of the year, and since the beginning of the war the proceeds of the championship finals have been donated to war charities. The Association has donated a total of \$1,300 to the Shanghai Wounded Fund, and £100 to the British Red Cross, and it is the ambition of the Committee to make the final match this year still more of a success, as the more the success the greater the amount for a war charity.

The rules follow:

The Rules: I.—The rules of play shall be the rules of the Billiard Control Club. (Rules 1914).

II.—The choice of tables may be mutually agreed upon by the players, but failing to agree, the matter will be decided by the committee.

III.—When the players have arranged their match, they are to notify the secretary and a member of the Committee will be chosen to referee the match.

IV.—The final will be arranged by the Committee.

V.—Contestants failing to appear at the appointed times set for the matches will be scratched.

VI.—The games shall be 600 up with the exception of the final game, which shall be 1000 up.

### 'Purity'

In this highly artificial age, as touching more especially the world of the drama, it is refreshing to cast off the camouflage of made-to-order effect and welcome the thought that after all nature and simplicity are the master stage hands. An exemplification of which Shanghai theater-goers will have the chance to witness on December 12 when the film "Purity" comes to the Olympic Theater.

"Purity" had a private showing here yesterday and the verdict of the score or so of witnesses was that from the point of motion picture art it is the best that has so far been seen in this locality.

Sheer artistry is the keynote throughout. The play, if it can be called such, is conventional, fashioned after the morality plays which have occupied the stage at intervals and found favor during recent years. But the picture is not.

Undoubtedly the most unconventional instances of the film are the nude posings of Miss Audrey Munson, the perfections of whose bodily charm have been made permanent in the world of contemporary art by artists and sculptors.

But in Miss Munson's posings the word "audacity" is lost in the artistry and naivete of her portrayal of the title role. Here prudishness may find no cause to carp. The settings to the piece are easily the most beautiful that have formed a background for any picture shown here in a long time and the film itself is a masterpiece of the photographer's art. To say more of it might possibly forestall the pleasure of next week's audiences.

"Purity" will be shown at the Olympia for four nights only beginning next Wednesday.

## Americans' Activity In Affairs of Amoy Is Growing Rapidly

*Special Correspondence to the China Press*

Amoy, Nov. 20.—The growing activity of the Americans in Amoy shows the effect of efficient leadership. Last year in October things began to happen as soon as the new American Consul, Mr. C. E. Gauss, arrived. He soon had an efficient Committee on American National Holidays working which began to arouse the Americans to a consciousness of the possibilities of friendship among themselves and service for the home-land. Among the recent activities are the Thanksgiving service and the American Red Cross and War Relief work.

Since America entered the war the Americans in this district, a scant few, have raised by their own efforts, without soliciting outside contributions, between \$1,700 and \$1,800 for the American Red Cross and War Relief work. A Thanksgiving fund for war relief work of the Americans in Amoy was raised and totaled about \$850 being voluntary contributions from Americans in the Amoy district.

The American ladies have taken up war relief work in earnest, and Amoy is certainly doing its bit for the American soldiers in France.

A real treat in the way of a Thanksgiving service was held this year. The church was well filled with Americans, British, Chinese and other friends. An exceptionally good musical program was rendered consisting of an anthem by the choir, selections by a ladies' and a men's quartette and a solo by Mrs. Dr. Strick.

The stirring and enthusiastic address of Mr. C. E. Gauss, the American Consul, made every American present glad he was an American, and doubly glad America has had such a leader as Woodrow Wilson. His address brought home to the Americans of Amoy the responsibility which each American bears to the war in which his country is engaged; the righteous cause to which we are committed, and the high ideals of humanity and freedom which have been the bases of our wars. He outlined in brief the mobilization of the forces of war and the industries of the country, as well as the forces of mercy and the organizations for the care and protection of the morals of the men in the field.

The spirit in which the national anthem, the closing song, was sung showed that the meeting will not soon be forgotten.

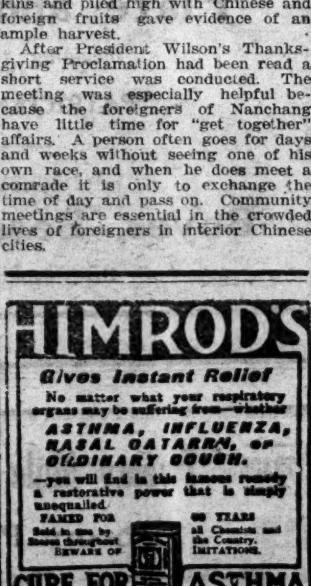
## Enemy Dividend Funds For French War Bonds

*Mr. H. Gensburger Indicates Money Ordered Paid To Him Will Go To Aid France*

An order for payment of Tls. 21,309.95 from the enemy dividend account of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation to Mr. Henry Gensburger was made by Sir Havilland de Saussures in the British Supreme Court yesterday on application of the Acting Crown Advocate, Mr. A. G. Mossop.

The money was claimed as due from the liquidator of the firm of Gensburger and Judah, Ltd., and from the Shanghai Stock Exchange. Mr. Gensburger's affidavit set forth that he was born in Alsace of French parents and had lived in Shanghai as a German subject, but had lately been granted French protection. He made application through the French authorities and intended to invest the money in French War Loans.

After President Wilson's Thanksgiving Proclamation had been read a short service was conducted. The meeting was especially helpful because the foreigners of Nanchang have little time for "get together" affairs. A person often goes for days and weeks without seeing one of his own race and when he does meet it is only to exchange the time of day and pass on. Community meetings are essential in the crowded lives of foreigners in interior Chinese cities.



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## News Briefs

Heavy sentences were given eight robbers yesterday in the Mixed Court by American Assessor Perkins and Magistrate Wong. Two got five years, three got three years each and expulsion, another one year and a half and expulsion and another six months. A woman, who aided in the disposal of the stolen goods, was given six months.

Judgment for \$51,562 in favor of the plaintiff was rendered in the Mixed Court yesterday afternoon in the case of P. Heath and Co. vs. Shun Lee and Co., in which plaintiff claimed \$80,000 arising out of the charter of the S. S. Alma. The case was heard by British Assessor Grant Jones and Magistrate Kwan.

Mr. Kenneth R. Snow, formerly of the British American Tobacco Co., of Hankow, and Mr. John P. Reid, recently of Mackenzie and Co., also of Hankow, leave Shanghai tonight for Tsingtao, to join with the Labor Battalion and will possibly sail for France shortly.

Capt. E. J. W. Hughes, formerly of the Asiatic Petroleum Co., of Hankow, was killed in action in France on September 20, according to word received by the firm. Capt. Hughes was with the company for two years, leaving to volunteer in 1915 and obtaining a commission in the 4th Battalion, Sherwood Foresters. He is the second of the A. P. C. staff of Hankow to be killed and his death is mourned by a wide circle of friends.

One Dzung Dzau-sung, 57 years old, was struck by an automobile on Yangtze-poo Road and died later at St. Luke's Hospital Wednesday afternoon. The car belonged to Arnold and Co. and was driven by one Yih Ah-sung. Mr. C. S. Garton, who was in the machine, said that the chauffeur sounded his horn, but the man jumped in front of the car.

Passengers Arrived

Per N.Y.K. ss. Yokohama Maru from Japan.—Mr. J. Ikeda, and Miss F. Nakahara.

Per C. S. ss. Tukwo from Hankow: Rev. F. W. Dickerich.

Per H.O. ss. Changon from Hankow:—Mrs. L. Jones.

Per C.N. ss. Tatung from Hankow: Mr. and Mrs. Thos. S. Carrington, Mrs. Foster, Messrs. M. Binjamin, Paton, Fielder, Murray, and A. C. Wallas.

Per C.M. ss. Kiangteen from Ningpo.—Mr. H. J. S. Jones, and Rev. Bor. Walsh.

The dykes or levees, Dr. Chatley continued, which have been employed since the earliest Chinese periods to keep rivers within their normal bounds will have to be perpetually adopted. Dr. Chatley went into the controversy over whether building dykes or dredging channels is best. His conclusion was that there was little to choose between either, but that the immediate protection, simplicity and lack of difficulty of the dyke weighed in its favor.

Going to the question of navigation, Dr. Chatley pointed out the tremendous development of inland navigation in China, which he called almost unparalleled in history. But he said experience has shown that it is the more economical to carry cargoes in the larger possible ships both on the sea and in inland waters. But in China the interior waterways are shallow, the harbors are obstructed by bars—and besides the development of industry will compel the development

## River Problems of China Discussed by Dr. Chatley

Floods and Development of Water Carrying Trade  
Necessitate Some Improvement, He Says

An analysis of China's river problems and suggestions for their solution was given yesterday afternoon by Dr. Herbert Chatley of the Whampoa Conservancy Board before the Royal Asiatic Society.

"The increasing attention which is being given to conservancy problems in China, owing to the paramount necessity of enabling certain of the treaty ports to be accessible to ships and to open up the country, has brought from time immemorial the demand that the Hwang Ho, the Huai, the Hsi Kiang, the Fei Ho and the Grand Canal serve as a ready excuse for speaking of the general question of water control in China," said Dr. Chatley in introduction.

As to definite steps, first, the whole of the area from which each river receives water must be surveyed. Second, rainfall observations must be taken for a number of years at points widely distributed over the whole area. Third, an accurate plan and soundings of the main channel and levels of the immediately adjacent country should be taken. Fourth, measurements of current velocity and, in the lower parts, tides and tidal currents should be taken. With these particulars it can be estimated without great inaccuracy what sectional areas are required to make improvements if improvements are to be made by dredging the bed. Then lines can be laid down to which the river can be expected to conform and works designed which will develop tendencies toward these lines.

China has a greater concentration of drainage than most of the countries of the world. Of the great streams of China one of the main features is the fact that the low flat areas or deltas which they have built up at their mouths by the denudation of the land on which they rise are subject to almost annual inundation.

This is due to the concentration of the rainfall in China within the summer months, so that the channels which prove sufficient to carry away the water during ten months of the year cannot hold the temporarily swollen volume during the two months of winter.

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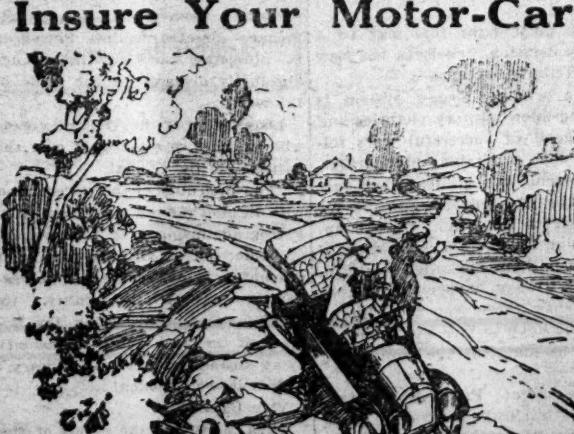
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Delaware, Publishers

**WEATHER**  
Cloudy, cold weather. Strong Northerly winds along the whole coast.

**IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE**

SHANGHAI, DECEMBER 7, 1917

**'The Road To Peace'**

UNDER the above caption *The Literary Digest* of November 3 publishes the following symposium, which, in view of President Wilson's address to Congress on Monday of this week, is of special and timely interest:

"This war will end when we win," declared War-Secretary Baker at the end of October; and almost on the same day Lloyd George announced that he could "see no road to peace but in victory." But the British Premier went on to warn us that "the way to shorten the war is to prepare as if the struggle were to be a long one"; and he ed to go to bed at four o'clock pointed out that while the temporary collapse of Russia had shattered our hopes of decision this year, yet, cause of the knowledge that, being with the advent of America and the awake, they would feel the need of increasing failure of Germany's eating, and there is an insufficient U-boat warfare, "time is on our side."

On the other hand, there is evidence that we are not going to build too much hope on the rumors to that reach us, by way of Bern, Amsterdam, Copenhagen, and Ven-

ice, of desperate hunger-riots in many Austrian cities, accompanied

continue their drives against Germany throughout the winter, instead of going into winter quarters as in previous years. Many United States army leaders, Washington correspondents tell us, look for victory next year. Thus in Washington despatch to the New York

Times we read that "the Government is preparing for military activity or at least three years, but while preparations will not be lessened in any degree, there is a constantly growing feeling that Germany and her partners can not hold out beyond the winter of 1918."

At the same time we are warned that if the enemy is determined on a fight to the finish, then the hardest part of the war is still ahead.

As a London correspondent of the New York Tribune says:

"Nothing is to be gained by minimising the strength of Germany, and too often that mistake has been made. The ability of the Allies to obtain a military victory will depend largely upon the efforts of the United States. Whether it will come through superiority in the air, preponderance of artillery, a flank movement, internal dissensions

within the Central Powers, or from a variety of other causes no-one can tell. But the whole tendency here is away from attrition, which has proved too long and costly."

The sternest trials of the war, both for soldiers and civilians, are approaching, predicts a London cor-

respondent of the New York Evening Post, and in a Montreal des-

patch to the same paper we read:

"The German Government will not concede the terms unquestionably necessary to a settlement, and the Allies are standing firmly behind President Wilson in his position regarding negotiation with the present German rulers. There is no sign as yet of a collapse of German military strength, and that the military cabal will voluntarily sur-

render its more or less absolute sway while the Army remains faith-

ful does not seem probable."

"The German people want peace," says the New York Times, "but their rulers want victory and must have it, because defeat will be destruc-

tion for them." The "domin-

ant fact," as Mr. Asquith remarks, is that what the Allies have to deal with is neither German public opinion nor the German parliament, but the German Government. Lloyd George, according to Mr. Harold Spender, his biographer, believes that a revolution is coming in Germany, and this prediction is echoed by Prince Alexander zu Hohenlohe, son of a former German Chancellor, who declares that the German people are losing confidence in the men now at the helm of the ship of state. Writing in the New Ze-

land, of Zurich, Switzerland, he says:

"Confidence in those who are directing the affairs of the Empire is beginning to crumble among the German people. . . . Herr Scheidemann was recently called to order when he spoke the word 'revolution' in a speech in the Reichstag. And yet he did nothing but repeat a word which is heard daily among the masses of the people."

According to an Amsterdam des-

patch to the New York American, Herr Hoch, a member of the Reichstag, informed the Socialist conference at Wurzburg that unless peace comes within a few weeks Germany will experience revolu-

tions. And in a Washington despatch to the New

York Tribune we read:

"An official cablegram on condi-

tions in Germany received here to-

day represents the situation to be

more critical than any reports yet

published. A paraphrase of the re-

port follows:

"Germany's population wants

peace, and the people declare it will

be concluded in November, because

German victory by arms is felt to

be impossible of realisation. Ger-

man workmen, stirred to a high

pitch of discontent by the Socialists,

boldly assert that they will leave the

factories necessary for the conduct of

the war if the war continues during

the winter. . . .

"The Franco-British aerial bom-

bardments of German cities and

towns are increasing the dis-satis-

faction of the masses with the war.

At Essen bombs dropped from air-

planes did enormous damage, some

striking a circus in the course of

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"But the decisive factor is that while we supply four-fifths of our economic needs from our productions, Britain has to fetch four-fifths of hers from overseas.

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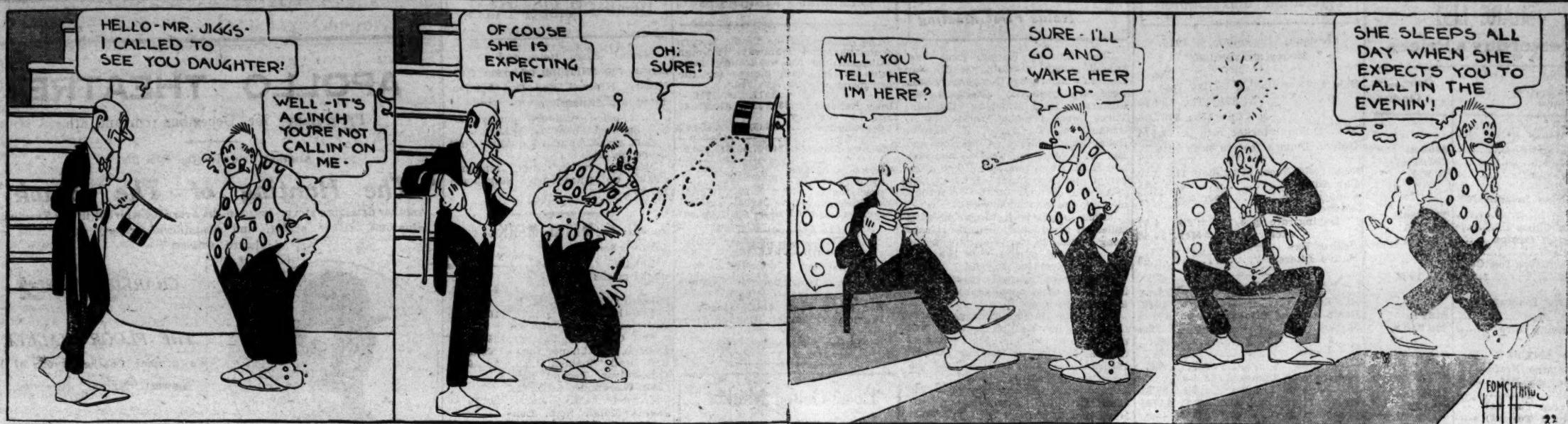
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## Bringing Up Father

By George McManus

Love, Home and Table Topics  
By Clever Writers

## Daily Home Magazine Page

A Good Page to Read in the Leisure Hour

## 'I Think We Shall Be Friends'

Dr. R. F. Horton Tells In His Autobiography The Story Of The Gracious Presence Which Dominated His Life From Boyhood

At the top of Haverstock Hill in Hampstead there stand two churches on opposite sides of the road.

One day Bishop Temple, afterwards Archbishop, was going to preach in one. He was walking with the Vicar and saw the people entering the other church.

"You see, my lord, where the people go," said the Vicar.

"Whose fault is that?" was the gruff answer.

## An Autobiography

The other church was Lyndhurst Road Congregational Church, which

has long been a standing memorial to the spiritual power of Dr. R. F. Horton, M.A., whose "Autobiography" has just been published by Allen and Unwin (7s. 6d. net).

It answers in full the Bishop's question, and tells how a brilliant Oxford scholar and don decided to leave the fascination of Oxford and to preach in a tiny tabernacle which preceded the present fine building which Mr. Waterhouse, the architect, erected.

## A Gracious Presence

To many the chief interest in the book will be the sense of a gracious presence which animates it, and which gave to the man whose autobiography it is the spiritual qualities and power to achieve what this book tells.

We know all too little of the secrets of personality and of the influences which go to its making. But here we have the story of a woman's influence which runs like a shaft of light through the whole story. Without it the story might never have been written, the second church at Hampstead might not have been built, and a remarkable ministry which still persists with great power might never have had its beginning—and its great harvest.

## At Sixteen

This is the way in which Dr. Horton tells his story of a remarkable influence in his life.

"It was in my sixteenth year that an influence entered into my life, the strength and beauty of which it would be impossible to exaggerate."

For three weeks in 1871 he visited the home of a schoolfellow—the son of Dr. Mellor, of Halifax.

"Every detail of that visit is impressed on my mind, for it all had a determinative effect on my life, on my religious faith, on the choice of a career, and on the development of my thought and character."

Arriving at Halifax, young Horton went with his friend's family to a large temperance demonstration, and here he met his friend's eldest sister—Rosa.

"As we sat on the sunny slope and watched the procession pass by—I looked up and saw that face which from that day forward shone upon my life with a light which seemed to come from another world. She was at that

## At Oxford

"I can never sufficiently praise the wisdom and love of God that brought into my life at the critical age of sixteen this transforming and inspiring influence."

She and her husband, returning

## WHAT IS PURITY?

time twenty-two, and to my boyish eyes she seemed a nature woman.

"It was a very beautiful face, with large, brown eyes, that often looked like the pools on the seashore, the depths of gleaming seaweed lit up by the sun. Her hair was dark and broke into little curls around her ears. Her complexion was clear and rosy.

"But the countenance was all aglow with pity for the sufferers whose lives were brought before her by the procession, with swift and radiant thought, and with a flashing humor, which gave charm and pliancy to everything she said. All this I saw at once; the powerful influence of woman as the guiding star and inspiration of a man's life had flowed in upon me, and rapidly flooded my whole being.

## For Forty Years

The next day returning from a service at the beautiful church which Mr. Acroyd had built in the town, she had left something behind, and her brother went back to fetch it.

We two walked home alone, and as we approached the house, Shaw Royd, which lay in delightful garden-hollow beneath a railway bridge, for me thenceforth a place of enchantment, she turned brightly to me and said: "I think we shall be friends."

It was a prophecy. Before I returned to school that friendship had been sealed.

Recognising at once what it meant to me, she told me that she was engaged to be married, and that we could only be friends if I recognised the nature of the friendship. This did not trouble me at all. To have her friendship and her interest was all that I desired.

"For nearly forty years, until she was taken away on Christmas Day, 1910, I had that friendship, unaltered, except that it ever grew better, undimmed and only strengthened by all the vicissitudes of our mutual life. It was three years later that she married, and her husband became her devoted friend and helper. He has lived with me since 1902, and we cherish together the memory of the beautiful being who, to him as wife and to me as friend, was the guide and star of life."

## At Oxford

"I can never sufficiently praise the wisdom and love of God that brought into my life at the critical age of sixteen this transforming and inspiring influence."

She and her husband, returning

## Damon and Pythias

from their wedding tour in Italy, came to see Mr. Horton at Oxford in his first term.

"The brief visit enabled me to realise my life and its demands; and the home that she and her husband formed was my refuge and retreat up to th year 1902, when they came to live with me.

"I was telling her of all the difficulties, and she quoted a verse which up to that time I had never noticed: 'If any man wish to do God's will, he shall know of the doctrine whether it be of God.' She had an extraordinary vigor and precision of language; she was logical without studying logic; and she spoke out of the experience she had gained in her own inward wrestle for faith. Those words sank into my heart and became like a chain armor fitting closely to the body."

Of her death in 1910 Dr. Horton writes:—

"It was a crushing sorrow that had come upon me and life could never what it was. For nearly 40 years she had been to me a guide and counsellor, always a perfect, human friend, and often like a ministering angel. In the early days she had established my faith, through my life work she had heartened and counselled me, always discerning the eternal significance of the labor, which is so often hidden in the dust and lowered by the pettiness of daily cares. For more than thirty years her letters, and for the last few years her presence in the home, had been the strength and recreation of my life. And it was over, and life must be faced without that dear and trusted friend."

To that gracious friendship Dr.

Horton attributes all that he has done in life, and he has done much. And to some other incidents in his life we hope to return on another day.

Will she stand in robes of gold and white  
More fair than his eyes may ken?Or up and down her dreary streets  
Will the drunken fathers reel.And up and down her lighted streets  
The painted women steal,

The children of Hen that die for

In his young life's heyday?

For he's sure to waken and rise up

And shout with gladsome pride,

"First let my clean eyes look upon  
The land for which I died!"EDITH ANNE STEWART,  
in the Venturer.

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For London, etc.	Shidzuoka Maru	Oct. 20
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Hirano Maru	Kitano Maru	Oct. 14
Kitano Maru	For New York	
Suruga	Toyoko Maru	Aug. 10
China	Shinyo Maru	Nov. 19
Venezuela	Venezuela	Nov. 11
For San Francisco	For Tacoma	
Manila Maru	Manila Maru	Nov. 12
Inaba Maru	Inaba Maru	Oct. 13

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My mother lies with her face to the east,  
My daddy lies in the sea;  
May their souls meet in the Fatherland  
Of God's eternity!And there in France my brother lies  
With half his life unspoken,  
And they've turned his face toward us,  
For whom His young body was broken.And on Judgment Day he will  
waken up  
And shout with gladsome pride,  
"First let my clean eyes look upon  
The land for which I died!"O Christ what will he look upon  
When he looks on England then?

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BLACK PAINT."MEGGERLAC" Compounds stand a much  
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## FLAVOR

Our fruits are filled into the cans when in their fresh condition before cooking. They are then sealed up and processed, so that the natural flavor is retained. Being packed where grown, our products are really fresher than the fresh fruits and vegetables ordinarily bought in the market and brought to the housekeeper two and more days old.

## CLEANLINESS

Our factories are kept in a thoroughly clean and sanitary condition. We insist upon neatness in all departments, and our goods are packed under the most favorable conditions, both as regards cleanliness and intelligent supervision.

## WHOLESALENESS

In the cooking process, our canned products are necessarily sterilized, and keep in any climate. Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, "The Westfield Board," and other food experts give these products highest rating of quality.

## ECONOMY

Our products are not only nutritious, wholesome and delicious, but more economical than similar products put up at home.

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## FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS



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Chartered	Tls. 264 10s.
Russo-Asiatic .....	R. 250
Marine Insurances	
Canton .....	Tls. 100 S.
North China .....	Tls. 115
Union of Canton .....	Tls. 760
Yangtze	\$205
Fair Kalstern Ins. Co. Ltd. ....	Tls. 10 B.
Fire Insurances	
China Fire .....	\$131 B.
Hongkong Fire .....	Tls. 310 S.
Shipping	
Indo-China Pref .....	Tls. 100
Indo-China Def .....	115s. B.
"Shell"	Tls. 22
Shanghai Tug (o) .....	Ex. N. Y. on London ...
Shanghai Tug (f) .....	Tls. 46 1/2
Mining	
Kalping .....	Tls. 9 B.
Oriental Cons .....	Tls. 27s. 6d.
Philippine .....	Tls. 0.80
Raub .....	Tls. 2 1/2 S.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock .....	Tls. 124 B.
Shanghai Dock .....	Tls. 72 1/2 Sa.
New Eng. Works .....	Tls. 12 1/2 B.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf .....	Tls. 66 B.
Hongkong Wharf .....	Tls. 90 B.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo French Land .....	Tls. 80 S.
China Land .....	Tls. 50
Shanghai Land .....	Tls. 70 B.
Wohwei Land .....	Tls. 2
Shanghai Hotels Ltd .....	\$9 B.
China Realty (ord) .....	Tls. 50
China Realty (pref) .....	Tls. 50
Cottons Mills	
E-Wo .....	Tls. 170
E-Wo Pref .....	Tls. 97 1/2
International .....	Tls. 77 1/2 xd.
International (pref) .....	Tls. 62 1/2
Laou-kung-mow .....	Tls. 70
Oriental .....	Tls. 40
Shanghai Cotton .....	Tls. 116 Sa.
Yung Yik .....	Tls. 16
Yangtszepoo .....	Tls. 6.70
Yangtszepoo Pref .....	Tls. 90
Industrials	
Builer Tile .....	Tls. 23
China Sugar .....	Tls. 90 Sa.
Green Island .....	Tls. 70 Sa.
Lang-tat .....	Tls. 15
Major Bros .....	Tls. 5
Shanghai Sumatra .....	Tls. 71 Sa.
Stores	
Hall and Holt .....	Tls. 14 B.
Llewellyn .....	\$60
Lane, Crawford .....	\$100
Moutrie .....	\$35
Watson .....	Tls. 5%
Weeks .....	Tls. 14 S.
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma .....	Tls. 10
Amberst .....	Tls. 1 S.
Anglo-Java .....	Tls. 4.60
Ayer Tawah .....	Tls. 30
Batu Anam 1913 .....	Tls. 1.05
Bukit Toh Aiang .....	Tls. 3.40
Bute .....	Tls. 1.15
Chemor United .....	Tls. 1.15
Chempedak .....	Tls. 10 1/2
Cheng .....	Tls. 2 B.
Consolidated .....	Tls. 2.80
Dominion .....	Tls. 9 1/2
Gula Kalumpang .....	Tls. 6 1/2 B.
Java Consolidated .....	Tls. 17
Kamunting .....	Tls. 6
Kapala .....	Tls. 0.90
Kapayang .....	Tls. 27 1/2
Karan .....	Tls. 12
Kota Bahroes .....	Tls. 7 1/2
Kroewook Java .....	Tls. 16
Padang .....	Tls. 12 B.
Pengkalang Duriah .....	Tls. 8 1/2
Permatas .....	Tls. 3
Rephah .....	Tls. 0.95
Samagagas .....	Tls. 0.87 1/2
Sekeks .....	Tls. 6
Sembabu .....	Tls. 1.10 B.
Senawang .....	Tls. 12
Shanghai Klebang .....	Tls. 0.92 1/2
Shanghai Malay .....	Tls. 7
Shanghai Malay-prof .....	Tls. 11.10
Shanghai Panang .....	Tls. 1.55
Shanga .....	Tls. 1.55
Sungei Duri .....	Tls. 9
Sua Manggis .....	Tls. 5 1/2 B.
Wat Kalantan .....	Tls. 75 cts.
Shanghai Seremban .....	Tls. 1.60
Talipar .....	Tls. 1.02 1/2 B.
Wanah Merah .....	Tls. 17 1/2 Sa.
Ubiori .....	Tls. 2 1/2
Zhangbe .....	Tls. 5
Miscellaneous	
C. I. and E. Lumber .....	Tls. 110
Cultly Dairy .....	Tls. 9 8.
Shai Elec and Asb .....	\$2
Shanghai Trams .....	Tls. 65 B.
Shanghai Gas .....	Tls. 24 B.
Horse Bazaar .....	Tls. 33
Shanghai Mercury .....	Tls. 30
Whai Telephone .....	Tls. 75 Sa.
Whai Waterworks .....	Tls. 190 B.
S. Sellers. Sa., Sales. B. Buyers.	
Benjamin & Potts, 8 Jinkee Road .....	
Telephone No. 398	

## Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, December 6, 1917.  
Money and Bullion

Gold Dollars Bank's buying rate  
@ 99 1/2=Tls. 100.50  
@ 72.9=Mex. \$137.55

Mex. Dollars Market rate .. 72.575

Dragon Dollars: native bank rate

Tls. 11  
Shai Gold Bars: 978 touch Tls. 2.80

Bar Silver .. 295

Copper Cash .. per tael 1773

Sovereigns:

Buying rate @ 4/12d.=Tls. 4.87

exch. @ 72.9=Mex. \$6.68

Paking Bar ..

Native Interest .. .08

Tls. 10 B.

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver .. 422d.

Bank Rate of Discount .. 5%

Market rate of discount: 72.4

3 m.s. .. %

4 m.s. .. %

5 m.s. .. %

6 m.s. .. %

7 m.s. .. %

8 m.s. .. %

9 m.s. .. %

10 m.s. .. %

11 m.s. .. %

12 m.s. .. %

13 m.s. .. %

14 m.s. .. %

15 m.s. .. %

16 m.s. .. %

17 m.s. .. %

18 m.s. .. %

19 m.s. .. %

20 m.s. .. %

21 m.s. .. %

22 m.s. .. %

23 m.s. .. %

24 m.s. .. %

25 m.s. .. %

26 m.s. .. %

27 m.s. .. %

28 m.s. .. %

29 m.s. .. %

30 m.s. .. %

31 m.s. .. %

32 m.s. .. %

33 m.s. .. %

34 m.s. .. %

35 m.s. .. %

36 m.s. .. %

37 m.s. .. %

38 m.s. .. %

39 m.s. .. %

40 m.s. .. %

41 m.s. .. %

42 m.s. .. %

43 m.s. .. %

44 m.s. .. %

45 m.s. .. %

46 m.s. .. %

47 m.s. .. %

48 m.s. .. %

49 m.s. .. %

50 m.s. .. %

51 m.s. .. %

52 m.s. .. %

53 m.s. .. %

54 m.s. .. %

55 m.s. .. %

56 m.s. .. %

57 m.s. .. %

58 m.s. .. %

59 m.s. .. %

60 m.s. .. %

61 m.s. .. %

62 m.s. .. %

63 m.s. .. %

64 m.s. .. %

65 m.s. .. %

66 m.s. .. %

67 m.s. .. %

68 m.s. .. %

69 m.s. .. %

70 m.s. .. %

71 m.s. .. %

72 m.s. .. %

73 m.s. .. %

74 m.s. .. %

75 m.s. .. %

76 m.s. .. %

77 m.s. .. %

78 m.s. .. %

79 m.s. .. %

80 m.s. .. %

81 m.s. .. %

82 m.s. .. %

83 m.s. .. %

84 m.s. .. %

85 m.s. .. %

86 m.s. .. %

87 m.s. .. %

88 m.s. .. %

89 m.s. .. %

90 m.s. .. %

91 m.s. .. %

## Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

### Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

**Capital** £1,200,000

**Reserve Fund** £1,900,000

**Reserve Liability of Shareholders** £1,200,000

**Head Office:** 38 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

**Court of Directors:**

Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.

Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E., T. Cuthbertson, Esq.

Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.

W. H. Nevile Goschen, Esq.

The Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.

W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.

Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

**Bankers:**

The Bank of England.

The London City & Midland Bank Limited.

The London County and Westminster Bank, Limited.

The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.

The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

**Agencies and Branches:**

Amritsar Iloilo Puket

Bangkok Ipoh Rangoon

Batavia Karachi Salgon

Bombay Klang Seremban

Calcutta Kobe Singapore

Canton Kuala-Lumpur Shanghai

Cebu Madras Sourabaya

Colombo Malacca Taiping

Delhi Manila (F. M. S.) Tavoy (Lower)

Foochow Medan

Haiphong New York Burma)

Hankow Peking Tientsin

Hongkong Penang Yokohama

**Shanghai Branch:** 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

**L. R. BRENNER.** Manager.

### BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

**Capital** Frs. 48,000,000.00

**Reserves** Frs. 48,000,000.00

**Succursales et Agences:**

Bankok Hanol Saigon

Battambang Hongkong Shanghai

Canton Mengtze Singapore

Djibouti Noumea Tientsin

Dondichery Peking Tourane

Hai Phong Papoote Yokohama

Hankou Pnom-Penh

**Bankers:**

In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.

In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

**L. ARDAIN,** Manager.

### Banque Belge Pour l'Etranger

Filiere de la Societe Generale de Belgique

Societe Anonyme

**Paid-up Capital** ... Frs. 30,000,000

**Head Office:** BRUSSELS.

London office: 2 Bishopsgate

Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt.) and Rotterdam

**President:**

**Jean JADOT**

Gouverneur Societe Generale de Belgique

**Bankers:**

London: Martin's Bank, Ltd.

Brussels: Societe Generale de Belgique

Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.

Paris: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.

Lyons and Marseilles: Comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris.

New York: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

**M. DEMETS,** Manager for China.

### Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1916)

**Paid-up Capital** ... \$15,000,000

**Reserve Funds:**

Sterling, £1,500,000 @ 2s. \$15,000,000

Silver ..... 18,500,000

**Reserve Liability of Proprietors** ..... \$23,500,000

**Reserve Fund** ..... \$15,000,000

**Head Office:** HONGKONG

**Court of Directors:**

Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell, Chairman.

Hon. Mr. P. H. Holroyd, Deputy Chairman.

Hon. Mr. C. E. Anton.

F. C. Butcher, Esq.

A. H. Compton, Esq.

G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.

C. S. Gubbay, Esq.

E. V. D. Parr, Esq.

W. L. Pattenden, Esq.

**Chief Manager:**

Hongkong—N. J. STARR.

**Branches and Agencies:**

Amoy Ipoh Peking

Bangkok Johore Penang

Batavia Kobe Rangoon

Bombay Kuala Lumpur Saigon

Calcutta London S. Francisco

Canton Lyons Shanghai

Colombo Malacca Singapore

Foochow Manila Sourabaya

Hankow Nagasaki Tientsin

Harbin New York Tsingtao

Iloilo Yokohama

**London Bankers:**

London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

**Shanghai Branch:** 12, The Bund.

**Sub-Agency:** 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN. Manager.

**Russo-Asiatic Bank**

Roubles.

**Capital (fully-paid)** ... 55,000,000

**Reserve Fund** ..... 26,900,000

Kgs. Tls.

**Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government** .. 3,500,000

**Reserve Fund** ..... 1,750,000

**Head Office:** PETROGRAD.

**Paris Office:** 9, Rue Boudreau.

**London Office:** 64, Old Broad St. E.C.

**Bankers:**

London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.

Paris: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.

Lyons: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

For Eastern Branches and Agencies

Bombay Harbin Peking

Chanchun Hongkong Shanghai

Chefoo Newchwang Tientsin

Dairen Nicolayowsk Vladivostock

Hailan O/Amur Yokohama

Hankow

81 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia

**SHANGHAI BRANCH**

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Deposit Boxes.

L. JEZIERSKI.

G. CARRERE.

Managers for China, Japan and India.

**The Bank of Canton, Limited.**

Incorporated 1912.

**Authorised Capital** ..... H.\$2,000,000

**Subscribed and paid up Capital** ..... H.\$1,871,500

**Reserve Fund** ..... H.\$ 120,000

**Investment reserve fund** ..... H.\$ 20,000

**Head Office:** No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

**Shanghai Office:** No. 2 Ningpo Road.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. C. WONG, Manager.

### The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1916)

**Paid-up Capital** ... \$15,000,000

**Undivided Profits** ... U.S. \$1,348,000.00

**Head Office:** 55 Wall Street, New York

National City Bank Building.

**London Office:** 36 Bishopsgate, E. C.

**Bankers:**

Bombay Hongkong Peking

Calcutta Kobe San Francisco

Canton London Santo Domingo

## GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

## Future Sailings

## FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Dec 7	..	San Francisco	Ecuador	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
15	..	Tacoma and Seattle	Mexico maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
19	6.00*	Victoria & Seattle	Tokwa maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
22	..	San Francisco	Korea maru	Jap.	Alexander
24	..	Victoria B.C. and Seattle	Hawaii maru	Jap.	O.S.K.

## FOR JAPAN PORTS

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Dec 7	8.00 Nagasaki		Furus	Bns.	R.V.F.
-	8.00* Nagasaki, Moli & Kobe		Hakusei maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
-	8.00* Moji, Kobe & Osaka		Oni maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
-	15.00* Moji, Kobe & Osaka		Kinnanmaru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
-	15.00* Nagasaki, Moli & Kobe		Yamashiro maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
-	15.00* Kobe and Yokohama		Mishima maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
-	18.00 Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe		Chikugou maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
-	19.00* Kobe & Yokohama		Suwa maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.

## FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Dec 7	6.00* Liverpool etc.		Yokohama maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
-	Java Ports		Titaroem	Dut.	H.C.T. Co.
-	9.00* London etc.		Kasmakuramai	Jap.	N.Y.K.

## FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Dec 7	8.00 Swatow, Hongkong & Canton		Wingseng	Br.	J.M.A. Co.
-	7.45* Ningpo		Hsin Pekin	Br.	S.E.S.
-	7.45* Ningpo		Hsin Ninghsao	Br.	N.S.S. Co.
-	7.70* Faksovia F'chow & K'lung		Kobukumaru	Jap.	O.S.K.
-	7.20* Hongkong & Canton		Chenan	Br.	B&S.
-	8.40* Ningpo		C.M.S.N.Co.	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
-	8.40* Ningpo		Shengking	Br.	B&S.
-	8.40* Ningpo		Yingchow	Br.	B&S.
-	8.40* Ningpo		Suiyang	Br.	B&S.
-	9.00* Swatow & Hongkong		Sinkians	Br.	B&S.
-	11.00* Faksovia & Canton		Colombia	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
-	14.00* Amoy-Hongkong & Canton		Inaba maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
-	15.00* Hongkong & Manila		Canada maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
-	18.30* Hongkong				
-	21.00* Hongkong				

## FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Dec 7	4.00 Tsingtao and Dalmay		Kobe maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
-	8.00 Vladivostock		Penza	Rus.	R.V.K.
-	7.30 Chefoo & Dalmay		Wenchow	Br.	B&S.
-	8. -	Tsingtao	Tencho maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
-	8. -	Tsingtao	Proteus	Bus.	K.M.A.
-	9. -	Tsingtao and Dalmay	Keelung maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
-	11.10.00* Dalmay		Shawbsing	Br.	B&S.
-	11.8.00* Dalmay		Sakai maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
-	11. D.E. Tsingtao		Sanyo maru	Jap.	S.M.R.

## FOR RIVER PORTS

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Dec 7	8.00 Hankow etc.		Shangyang maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
-	7. M.N. do		Tuckwo	Br.	J.M. & Co.
-	7. M.N. do		Tatun	Br.	J. & S.
-	7. M.N. do		Changon	Br.	H.O.S. & Co.
-	8. M.N. do		Wuchow	Br.	B. & S.
-	8. M.N. do		Tungtungmaru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
-	8. M.N. do		Chiangtung	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
-	10. M.N. do		Kiangwah	Jap.	N.Y.K.
-	10. M.N. do		Tafto maru	Br.	B. & S.
-	10. M.N. do		Tungtung	Br.	B. & S.
-	11. M.N. do		Chungking	Br.	B. & S.
-	11. M.N. do		Loonyang	Br.	J.M. & Co.
-	12. M.N. do		Nanyang maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
-	14. M.N. do		Poyang	Br.	B. & S.
-			Luenji	Br.	B. & S.

\*A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

## Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Dec 6	Ningpo	Kianzteen	2012	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KIWI
6	Chefoo	Yingchow	1982	Br.	B. & S.	ONP
6		Tittaroem	5628	Dut.	H.C.T. Co.	KIAW
6	Japan	Asosan maru	1221	Br.	B. & S.	MKRW
6	Swatow	Wenchow	560	Br.	B. & S.	WTW
6	Tsingtao	Tuckwo	2770	Br.	J.M. & Co.	NW
6	Hankow	Shiyan yang maru	2225	Jap.	N.Y.K.	NYKW
6	Hankow	Chanson	1289	Br.	Geddes & Co.	NSW
6	Hankow	Tatung	1882	Br.	B. & S.	CNW
6	Hankow	Kobe maru	2643	Br.	S.M.R.	SMRW
6	Tientsin	Proteus	1678	Br.	K.M.A.	KIAW

## Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
Dec 6	Hankow etc.	Kianghsin	2101	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
6	do	Kotwo	1924	Br.	J.M. & Co.
6	do	Yohyang maru	1917	Jap.	N.Y.K.
6	Amoy, H'kong & Canton	Shantung	2807	Br.	B. & S.
6	Japan	Kasung maru	2887	Jap.	N.Y.K.
6	Tientsin	Heilung	1290	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
6	Japan	Hirado maru	Jap.		
6	Ningpo	Kiangtien	2012	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.

## Vessels Loading

## For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co's Str. Siangyang M. Capt. J. A. Scott, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Mail wharf on Friday, December 7, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshi Kisen Kaisha, No. 5, The Bund Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Tatung, Captain Williams, will leave from the French Bund on Friday, December 7, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Tuckwo, tons 3,770 Capt. Campbell, will leave on Friday, December 7, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., General Managers Tel. No. 240.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co's Str. Tachang M. Capt. H. Yamashita, will be despatched from Poontung N.K.K. wharf on Saturday, Dec. 8, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshi Kisen Kaisha, No. 5, The Bund Tel. No. 3256.

## Damon and Pythias

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Luenyl, Captain Frazier, will leave from the French Bund on Friday, December 7, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Hsin Peiking, Capt. A. Scott, R.N.R. will leave from the French Bund on Friday, December 7, at 4 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

TAKAO (FORMOSA) via FOOCHEW and KEELUNG.—The Str. Kohoku Maru, Captain M. Oyama, will be despatched from the Co's Yangtszeopu wharf on December 7, at 7 a.m. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nisshi Kisen Kaisha at 5 p.m. on the previous day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

SWATOW and HONGKONG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Yingchow, Capt. E. Simons, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Friday, December 7, at 2 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Suying, Capt. J. Gibbs, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Tuesday, December 11, at 11 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No

# SHIPPING N.Y.K.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(Japan Mail Steamship Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government  
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

(Subject to alteration)

EUROPEAN LINE

For London or Liverpool via porta.

(For Liverpool)

Tons

KAMAKURA MARU ... 12,500

TAMBA MARU ..... 12,500

FOR HONGKONG

INABA MARU ..... 12,500 Capt. K. Higo.

Dec. 18

AMERICAN LINE

Via Pacific, calling at Hongkong, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B.C., and Seattle, Wash.

TOKIWA MARU ..... 15,500 Capt. K. Ogura.

Dec. 19

HANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE. (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)

HAKUAI MARU ..... 5,000 Capt. K. Takano.

Dec. 8

OMI MARU ..... 7,000 Capt. M. Machida.

Dec. 11

YAMASHIRO MARU ..... 7,000 Capt. K. Sudzuki.

Dec. 15

CHIKUGO MARU ..... 5,500 Capt. Y. Yui.

Dec. 18

YAWATA MARU ..... 7,000 Capt. K. Yasuhara.

Dec. 22

HANGHAI KOBE AND OSAKA LINE (Via Moji.)

KUMANO MARU ..... 9,500 Capt. S. Salto.

Dec. 13

KASUGA MARU ..... 7,000 Capt. K. Yagiu.

Dec. 20

KOBE TO SEATTLE

FUSHIMI MARU ..... 21,000

Dec. 17

FOR JAPAN

MISHIMA MARU ..... 16,000

Dec. 15

AUSTRALIAN LINE

Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan ports and Australia (calling at Hongkong and Manila.)

Leave Hongkong.

TANGO MARU ..... 14,000

Dec. 18

NIKKO MARU ..... 10,000

Middle of January

AKI MARU ..... 12,500

Feb. 15, 1918

CALCUTTA LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Yokohama, and Calcutta (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

BOMBAY LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Kobe and Bombay (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostok, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information, apply to

T. IBUKIYAMA, Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Address: Yulen, Shanghai.

Tel. No. 2729.

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE

TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

000 - Midnight, 1330 - 130 p.m.

July 1st, 1917, and until further notice

Local 5. Mail 3. Luxe Miles Peking-Mukden Line

Up

715 1130 - 0 dep. Tientsin-East arr. 1705 1612

726 1110 - 271 dep. Tientsin-Central dep. 1655 1547

745 1200 - 78 dep. Tientsin-Central arr. 1651 1547

753 1500 - 78 dep. Tsingchow 1335 1231

1457 1748 - 148 dep. Tschow 1048 928

1801 2021 - arr. Tschow 808 640

7. : 220 dep. Tschow 758 1812

89 2021 - 266 dep. Tschow 601 1542

1039 2231 - 318 arr. Yenowfu 349 1311

1320 038 - 318 dep. Yenowfu 339 1288

1315 018 - 377 dep. Linchow 120 1028

1558 318 - 377 arr. Hsuehfu 2338 810

1818 450 - 420 dep. Hsuehfu 2329 2077

9. : 420 dep. Hsuehfu 1953 1442

1158 457 - 553 dep. Pengfu 1946 1442

1206 840 - 600 dep. Chuchow 1653 928

1657 1132 - 600 arr. Pukow 1653 928

1848 1300 - 631 arr. Pukow 1653 928

Local 5. Mail 3. Luxe Miles Peking-Mukden Line

Down

Express Express Express Express

16. 10. B. S. B. S.

1420 . . . 0

2300 1420 . . .

700 2120 . . . 198

Shanghai-Nanking Line

Up

dep. Nanking-Ferry arr. Nanking arr. Shanghai-North dep.

1410 . . . 650

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# Business and Official Notices

## The Ayer Tawah Rubber Plantation Co., Ltd.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Eighth Annual General Meeting of the Company will be held in the Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce Room, 1 Yuen Ming Yuen Road, Shanghai, on Friday, the 14th day of December, 1917, at 4.30 p.m., to receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts for the Financial Year ended the 30th September, 1917; to declare a Final Dividend; to elect a Director; to elect Auditors; and to transact other ordinary business.

The Transfer Book and Share Register of the Company will be closed from December 10th to December 15th, both days inclusive. Dated this 3rd day of Dec., 1917.

By order of the Board,  
GEDDES & CO., LTD.,  
Secretaries.

16075

## Turkeys! Turkeys!! Turkeys!!!

Fine fat Turkeys for X'mas, only a few left, so hurry up. Also a large supply of Chickens. Eggs fresh daily, the best in town.

**Yue Hung Poultry Farm Co., Ltd.**  
Gordon Road.

(North of Police Station.)

Telephone West 1114.

16071

## NOTICE

The local offices of the International Sleeping Car and Express Trains Co. have this day been transferred to new premises in the Astor House Hotel.

New Telephone number is  
**North 1975**

Shanghai, December 3, 1917.

16073

## NOTICE

Mr. J. W. Gallagher has resumed charge of the business of the United States Steel Products Company, as from December, 1917.

**UNITED STATES STEEL PRODUCTS COMPANY.**  
J. W. Gallagher,  
General Representative.

16088

## ANTIMONY REGULUS (99% Pure)

ALWAYS IN STOCK  
Apply, Hupeh Government Smelting Works.

Wuchang.

Tel. address "Hupehmine"

16066

## LYCEUM THEATRE

A. D. C.

177th PRODUCTION

## "Eliza Comes To Stay"

A FARCE IN 3 ACTS

by

H. V. ESMOND

Saturday, 15th December, 1917  
Monday, 17th December, 1917

AT 9 P.M.

Portion of the Proceeds to be  
Devoted to

## THE BLIND SOLDIERS AND SAILORS FUND

Booking for the above two performances will open at

**MESSRS. MOUTRIE & CO., LTD.**  
On Saturday, 8th Dec., 1917

BY ORDER

Wm. Armstrong

16083

BUSINESS MANAGER

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA  
*In re Last Will and Testament of*  
*Mark Brown Grier,*  
*Deceased.*

Cause No. 676  
Special Proceeding  
No. 231  
(Testamentary)  
NOTICE TO CREDITORS

Have you tried our  
**"UPPER CRUST"**

Rye Whiskey?

= THE WHISKEY =  
= OF QUALITY =

Phone 2021  
**GARNER, QUELCH & CO.**  
WINE MERCHANTS  
73 Szechuan Road

15849

PROF. I. K. SETO  
EXPERT MASSEUR

15 Years' Experience in U.S.A.

Electric and Steam Vapor and  
TURKISH BATHS, specialty for  
Rheumatism and Nervousness and  
guaranteed to Cure Colds. 26 North  
Szechuan Road (opposite Quinsan  
Road).

15838

## Damon and Pythias

When you think  
of

China's Richest Province,

Think or Szechuan,

and you will also

think of

**WIDLER & CO.,**

Chungking, West

China.

Born 1915—Still Existing

15520

## Schaefer Beer DARK

The choicest product of the  
oldest lager beer brewery in  
the United States.

Try it once and you will  
buy it always!

HIGH-CLASS PROVISIONS  
Constant arrivals of the best  
American and English Provisions, Wines and Spirits.

Motor delivery service  
**C. EDDIE & CO.**  
1182-83 Broadway, Tel. N. 639.

## 'XMAS IS COMING

Why Not Hurry and Learn to Sing?

Three Best Cheap Books

101 best Songs—Everyday Song Book—

Beginner's Book of Songs

20 cts. net each

**The Commercial Press, Limited**

C458 Honan Road, Shanghai.

## Exhibition of Pictures

on loan and for sale

Arranged by Mrs. R. N. MACLEOD

IN AID OF

## The British Women's Work Association

AT

THE TOWN HALL

Today and Tomorrow

12 to 1 and 4 to 8 p.m.

Tea

Admission \$1

16033

**RING UP 3809**

for a comfortable 5-passenger car

PER HOUR \$4.00 PER HOUR

**CENTRAL GARAGE CO.**

In Jinkee Road.

16033

ZUNG LEE &amp; SONS. (W. Z. Zee &amp; Son, Est. 1895), BROADWAY, SHANGHAI

## METALS AND HARDWARE

Contractors to Governments, Municipalities, Railways, Tramways, etc.

## SATISFIED CUSTOMERS

ARE NEVER SATISFIED

THEY ALWAYS RETURN TO

## GRIFFITHS' STORES

FOR MORE OF CLUFF'S

DELICIOUS

## "BLUE RIBBON"

TINNED FRUITS

TELEPHONE WEST 641 FOR A TRIAL ORDER

## Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must  
be PrepaidReplies must be  
called for

## APARTMENTS

## WINDSOR HOUSE

14-15 Quinsan Gardens

Convenient rooms front and back, (with bathrooms and veranda), to let. Nice flat to let, suitable for family or two bachelors. Goodable.

Telephone North 482

## SITUATIONS WANTED

CLERK POSITION wanted, any capacity, by competent Britisher, 24, seven years' experience London and Shanghai. Apply to Box 487, THE CHINA PRESS.

16099 D.S.

WANTED, position by an experienced, energetic Chinese clerk, with knowledge of general office work. Apply to Box 483, THE CHINA PRESS.

16095 D.T.

WANTED by a Britisher, position as a timekeeper, storekeeper or godown-keeper, with many years' experience in the former. Good reference. Apply to Box 473, THE CHINA PRESS.

16070 D.T.

## HOUSES TO LET

TO LET: Central district, large room, with bathroom and veranda attached. With board. Moderate terms. Apply to Box 482, THE CHINA PRESS.

16093 D.11.

16090 D.13.

TO LET: In Weihaiwei Road, near Race Course, coach house or garage and stable, with two stalls, together or separately. Apply to Box 477, THE CHINA PRESS.

16080 D.13.

TO LET: Furnished flat, 3 rooms, bath, kitchen, veranda. Telephone, Route Say Zoong. Rent 50 Taels. Apply to Box 468, THE CHINA PRESS.

16057 D.7.

OFFICES AND GODOWNS at No. 17 Museum Road to let from January 1st. At present occupied by Messrs. Slowe & Co. Apply at No. 10 Yangtszepoo Road, or THE CHINA PRESS Office.

16090 D.13.

## OFFICES TO LET

WANTED, a competent stenographer, male preferred, for Hankow. Apply to Box 488, THE CHINA PRESS.

16100 D.13.

## TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consular, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translations work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents, advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, c/o 1 Museums Road, or P.D., 159 Haining Road, opposite West End Lane.

16078 D.7.

## HOUSES WANTED

WANTED,

furnished

house

or

flat,

with

kitchen,

etc.

Moderate

rental.

Apply to Box 480, THE CHINA PRESS.

16086 D.7.

## Exchange and Mart

MOTOR CAR WANTED: Quote lowest price, with details, for 2-5-seater motor car in good running order. Apply to Box 481, THE CHINA PRESS.

16092 D.12.

POSTAGE STAMPS:

cheap

Christmas

sale

only

for one week

from date.

German-China \$2.40

per set.

Kiaocho \$11.00 per set.

Chinese Republic surcharge 60

cents.

All kinds Asiatic stamps.

Vong Yung Kee, Stamp Dealer,

Address: R-224 Yunnan Road.

16094 D.8.

FOR SALE: Two large office

safes (one Herring-Hall-Marvin);

moderate price accepted.

Apply to

Box 478, THE CHINA PRESS.

16092 D.7.

Business and Official Notices  
are Continued on  
Page 11